



Daily Report

China

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1 May 1991

NOTICE TO READERS: On 6 May 1991, the DAILY REPORT will begin phasing in new radio and television sourcelines that reflect how a station identifies itself. This change eliminates the "Domestic Service" and "Television Service" designations in favor of the station identification as broadcast. The presence of a new sourceline reflects this change in policy, rather than the establishment of a new station or network.

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

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General

People's Bank Official Addresses Group of 24

OW2904082391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0059 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Text] Washington, April 28 (XINHUA)—There is no reason for holding an upbeat view about the world economic outlook in 1991, a senior Chinese official said here today.

In 1990, the growth rate of the world economy declined for the third straight year, Tong Zengyin, deputy governor of China's central bank, the People's Bank of China, told the ministers' meeting of the Group of 24 (G-24).

In 1990, the economic activity of the countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development slowed down, while major industrial countries slipped into recession.

Tong said, "a substantially slower growth rate in world trade, strong protectionism by industrial countries and the seriously adverse impact of the Gulf crisis have all added to the already unfavorable trends in the external economic environment in developing countries."

The G-24, which represents the interests of developing countries in international monetary matters, comprises eight members each from Africa, Asia and Latin America. China attends the G-24 ministers' meeting as an invitee.

Except for the Asian and Pacific economies which have maintained relatively strong economic growth, Latin American countries posted a negative growth and the per capita income in Africa continued to drop.

"The widening gap between the industrial countries and the developing countries remains an essential issue in current international economic relations," Tong said at the closing session of the G-24 meeting.

The industrial countries should certainly bear primary responsibility for this disparity.

Tong urged industrial countries to promote faster economic growth while, through timely policy adjustments, raising savings and increasing the flow of funds, especially concessional funds, to developing countries.

"They should also give greater market access to exports from the developing countries through reduction of trade barriers, so as to ensure a supportive external environment for growth-oriented adjustment efforts by the developing countries," he said.

According to Tong, the International Monetary Fund should enhance its surveillance over the macroeconomic policies of the major industrial countries and promote policy coordination among them so that the burden of adjustments will be shared equally by both the industrial and the developing countries.

He stressed the need of continued assistance from the international community to the developing countries hit hard by the Gulf crisis, saying: "We support the fund and the World Bank's continuing role in this field."

He also urged developed countries to increase their development assistance while reducing unreasonable conditions.

"We believe that poverty reduction strategies should be formulated in each country according to its political, economic social realities as well as external conditions," he said.

The World Bank has a crucial role to play in poverty reduction, he added.

Official Stresses Tight Fiscal Policy to IMF

OW3004012491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0036 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Text] Washington, April 29 (XINHUA)—The shortage of global savings is a major factor adversely affecting the steady growth of the world economy, a senior Chinese official said here today.

In a speech to the policy-making interim committee of the International Monetary Fund, Deputy Governor of the People's Bank of China [BOC] Tong Zengyin said now as some major industries are in recession, Eastern European countries are in a economic transitional period and many developing countries have been adversely affected by the Gulf war, "the shortage of global financial resources will become even more acute."

"This will impede the inflow of money urgently needed by the developing countries, including the heavily indebted ones, for economic adjustment and development."

Tong appealed to industrial countries to pursue a tight fiscal policy, strengthen structural reforms and reduce budgetary deficits in order to mitigate the pressure on the financial market.

"Meanwhile, industrial countries should augment their official flows to the developing countries and promote direct investments to developing countries," he said.

Moreover, it is essential to ensure that those official flows the various regions in a proper and balanced manner so as not to neglect the financial needs of the majority of the developing countries, while focusing on some regional issues.

Tong said the Gulf crisis has generated a negative impact on the world economy, and the developing countries have suffered even more than the industrial countries.

The hardest hit countries in the Middle East now are facing an enormous task of reconstruction. "Though the Gulf crisis is now over, its adverse effects on the world economy in the aftermath, especially on the developing countries, will remain for quite some time," he said.

He praised the International Monetary Fund for having made "a positive and quick response" to the effects of the Gulf crisis on the developing countries. "The fund should be encouraged to further strengthen this positive role through improved fund-supported programs in helping those countries resume economic growth," he said.

"Much to our regret, the Uruguay round multilateral trade negotiations have been beset with difficulties," he said.

Such a situation is detrimental to world trade and global economic development. Tong called on major industrial countries to demonstrate the political will to make continuous efforts to reach agreement without further delay.

Referring to the debt problem, he said the debt burden of many developing countries is still very heavy, and they have to make difficult adjustments.

He urged all parties concerned to further enhance their cooperation in the implementation of the debt reduction strategy and explore various pragmatic options and to inject vitality into the current debt strategy.

Liu Jibin on IMF Poverty Reduction Efforts

*OW0105003791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0020 GMT 1 May 91*

[Text] Washington, April 30 (XINHUA)—Poverty reduction in developing countries requires not only internal efforts by these countries and domestic savings, but also increased foreign resource flow, a senior Chinese official said here today.

In a speech to the meeting of development committee of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, Chinese Vice Finance Minister Liu Jibin said for most developing countries, especially low-income ones or those undertaking adjustment programs, it would be very difficult to mobilize additional domestic resources for poverty reduction.

To achieve the objective of substantially reducing poverty incidence in developing countries in the 1990s, "we urge developed countries to increase their concessional Official Development Assistance (ODA)," he said.

Liu said, "it is our belief that in view of the present ratio of ODA versus their gross national product or budget revenue, this is feasible."

The Gulf crisis has taken a heavy toll on the economies of many developing countries, exacerbating, in particular, the poverty situation in the low-income countries.

Liu expressed support for the World Bank's effort to help the affected countries. He also call on the World Bank not to relax its effort to address the fundamental issues of long-term development.

The vice minister called for constant efforts, both internal and external, to improve the effectiveness of resources in recipient countries in order to achieve better results of poverty reduction.

"For the recipient countries, it is necessary to review their economic policies in a timely manner and carry out appropriate reforms according to their actual conditions," he said.

For the donor countries, there is the need to reduce conditionality attached to ODA, and better help the recipient countries lay a foundation to grow out of poverty.

Liu expressed support for the World Bank's strategy to design country poverty reduction programs from the specific circumstances of the countries concerned.

He called on the World Bank to devote more of its financial and staff resources to the development of infrastructure and human resources that are essential to poverty reduction.

He said efforts by developing countries alone are not sufficient to promote foreign direct investment flows to their countries.

The developed countries have an obligation in this regard too. They can influence the direction of foreign direct investment flows by their policy actions, including reduction and elimination of restrictions on capital outflows, and provision of more guarantees and improvement of tax policies.

"We agree that international financial institutions should play a bigger role in helping developing countries, especially low-income countries to attract foreign direct investment," Liu told the meeting.

'Roundup' Views Group of 7 Interest Rate Debate

*OW2704044991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0132 GMT 27 Apr 91*

["Roundup: U.S., Germany To Wrestle Over Interest Rates (by Xue Limin)"]—XINHUA headline]

[Text] New York, April 26 (XINHUA)—The United States and Germany are expected to wrestle over interest rates as the Group-of-Seven industrialized nations (G-7) prepare for a weekend meeting in Washington to coordinate their economic policies.

The Sunday meeting comes against a backdrop of the annual spring meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank as it did for the last six years, but many analysts see an important difference this time.

Although the U.S. dollar has appreciated more than 20 percent against the Deutsche Mark since the G-7 met last time in mid-January, exchange rates are not likely to be the main topic of debate, analysts say.

This time, the G-7—the United States, Germany, Japan, Britain, France, Italy and Canada—is expected to wrestle over interest rates, with the U.S. pressing for lower rates around the world and inflation-wary German administration resisting such an urge.

U.S. President George Bush threw his gauntlet yesterday, telling Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu [as received] in Washington that "we want to see these interest rates down a little bit, including our own. I think it would be good for the world."

The first round of U.S.-German face-off came two weeks ago when U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady called for lower global interest rates at an informal meeting of G-7 finance ministers in London.

The second round came yesterday when Bundesbank president Karl Otto Poehl flatly rejected Brady's call.

"A cut in interest rates in Germany is not on the agenda," Poehl told the *FINANCIAL TIMES* of London in an interview. "Calls for Germany to cut interest rates are, from our point of view, difficult to understand," he said.

David Mulford, U.S. Treasury undersecretary, fought back, saying that "real interest rates are at record high levels (in Germany) where growth is clearly slowing down."

Japan has taken a neutral stance so far. But economists predict that it might cut key lending rates later this spring and therefore is not at odds with the U.S. in the same way as Germany is.

A semiannual world economic outlook released this week by the IMF appeared to support the U.S. position.

It forecast that world economic growth will drop to 1.9 percent in 1991, the worst performance in the past nine years.

However, IMF Managing Director Michael Camdessus warned yesterday against pushing short-term interest rates down too fast.

That would only result in higher inflation and long-term interest rates, which would strangle global recovery, he said.

"Growth is certainly more than ever a key concern and I share that concern, but without losing sight for a single second of inflation," he said. "We have to be careful with inflation."

In its report, the IMF urged the U.S. not to lower interest rates but to further cut its budget deficit.

And, far from pressuring Germany to cut interest rates, the report fell in line with what German officials said. It said that continued restraint would be required to keep the German inflation rate under control.

UN Envoy Stresses Antinarcotics Cooperation

OW0105044091 Beijing XINHUA in English
0333 GMT 1 May 91

[Text] Vienna, April 30 (XINHUA)—China is ready to enter into cooperation with neighboring countries and U.N. drug control agencies in the common fight against drug crimes in the Golden Triangle, a ranking Chinese official said here today.

In his address to the 34th session of the U.N. Commission on Narcotics, Chen Shiqiu said China is willing to formulate regional cooperation projects with other governments and, with the support of the U.N., to help realize the comprehensive development of a crop substitution project in poppy growing areas outside China.

Ambassador Chen is the head of the Chinese delegation to the session, which opened Monday in Vienna and is scheduled to discuss current trends in international drug trafficking and abuse, with special focus on how to implement U.N. anti-drug measures.

According to Chen, the drug problem in Asia stands prominent in today's world, and drug-related crimes are on the increase in China.

Asia's Golden Triangle and Golden Crescent are two of the three major drug producing areas in the world. Last year, the opium harvest in the Golden Triangle alone reached between 2,000 and 2,500 tons. Heroin production in the same areas has occupied an ever greater proportion of the world's total.

"Lying to the south of China, the Golden Triangle has, in recent years, produced more of the illegal drug heroin than any other area. Due to the infiltration and stimulation by international drug traffickers, the scourge of drug abuse has re-emerged in China after a long absence of more than 30 years," Chen noted.

In just a single case uncovered early last year, Chinese police seized 221 kilograms of heroin, worth an estimated half million U.S. dollars, seven guns and 500 rounds of ammunition as well as vehicles and communication equipment, according to the ambassador.

The crux of the problem is the illicit trafficking across the Chinese border. Cases show that the chief route used is in the area connecting China's southern province of Yunnan and the Golden Triangle. Drugs smuggled in from this region account for greater part of the stock in China. Much of it then flows out to the international drug market through Hong Kong and Macao via Guangdong Province, Chen said.

In an effort to curb such crimes, the Chinese legislative body passed in December 1990 a new legislation on drug control.

"The new law carries a 15 year jail sentence, life imprisonment or in severe cases the death penalty, with the forfeiture of assets for those convicted of smuggling, trafficking or manufacturing over one kilo of opium or 50 grams of heroin or a large quantity of other drugs," Chen said.

In addition, China is determined to further strengthen its leadership in drug control, namely through legislation and tough law enforcement, Chen noted.

Participating in the current session of the U.N. Commission on Narcotics are some 600 delegates and observers

from the commission's 38 member states and more than 100 non-member countries as well as other international organizations.

The commission on narcotics is designed to help the U.N. Economic and Social Council supervise the implementation of various international anti-drug treaties.

Since its establishment in 1946, the commission has held 33 regular sessions and 11 special meetings on the abuse of drugs and narcotics trafficking.

Foreign Military Attaches Given Provincial Tour

*OW2904152691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1442 GMT 29 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Ministry of National Defense last week invited Beijing-based foreign military attaches on an eight day tour of three Chinese provinces.

Military attaches and their spouses from 33 countries went on a tour of Jiangsu, Anhui, and Shandong, where they visited units and institutes of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, factories, townships and villages, as well as scenic spots.

Visit to Shandong

*SK0105071891 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Apr 91*

[Text] At the invitation of the PRC Ministry of National Defense, and accompanied by Major General Fu Jiaping, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau under the Ministry of National Defense, 76 people from 32 foreign military attaches offices stationed in China, including military officers and their wives, visited Shandong by a special plane on 28 April.

On the same evening at Taishan Guesthouse, Lieutenant General Zhang Wannian, commander of the Jinan Military Region, met and feted the foreign guests.

Commander Zhang Wannian and Colonel (Varga), a Hungarian military officer who is stationed in China and head of the military officers group, respectively delivered ebullient speeches at the reception. They wished ceaseless development in the friendship of the people and the armies of various countries in the world.

On 29 April, accompanied by Major General Yang Guoping, chief of staff of the Jinan Military Region, the military officers group visited a regiment with double great merits under a People's Liberation Army [PLA] unit of the Jinan Military Region. The military officers watched the military training performances made favorable comments on the neatly formatted troops and the brilliant tactical maneuvers.

Five-Power Countries Hold Maritime Exercises

*OW2804180191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1728 GMT 28 Apr 91*

[Text] Singapore, April 28 (XINHUA)—27 warships and 30 aircraft from the Five Power Defense Arrangement (FPDA) member countries started today maritime exercises, the "Starfish War Game", in the South China Sea, off the east coasts of the Malaysia peninsula.

Taking part in the two-week exercises, the 11th of the annual maritime exercise series, are frigates, missile corvettes, missile gunboats, submarines and support ships as well as fighters and maritime patrol aircraft from Australia, Britain, New Zealand, Singapore and Malaysia.

More than 3,500 servicemen from the five countries are to participate in the exercises.

The FPDA was launched in April 1971 by the five.

High-Level DPRK Delegation Arrives in Vietnam

*OW2704175791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1439 GMT 27 Apr 91*

[Text] Hanoi, April 27 (XINHUA)—A government delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) arrived here today for a six-day official goodwill visit to Vietnam. It is the highest-level delegation from Pyongyang to visit the country since 1969.

The delegation, headed by Yi Chong-ok, vice president of DPRK and Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, came at the invitation of the Vietnamese Government.

Upon their arrival in Hanoi, the DPRK delegation was received by Nguyen Quyet, vice president of the Council of State and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Nguyen held talks with Yi this afternoon, and gave a banquet in honor of the vice president this evening.

Gorbachev Expects Improved Ties With Japan

*OW2704045091 Beijing XINHUA in English
0006 GMT 27 Apr 91*

[Text] Moscow, April 26 (XINHUA)—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev said today that his visit to Japan offered reason "to believe a breakthrough in Soviet-Japanese relations is possible," though there was not yet one.

He made the remarks when he briefed the Supreme Soviet on the results of his recent visits to Japan and South Korea.

"It was not yet a breakthrough, which still has to be accomplished. But we made what was perhaps the hardest step, outlining a breakthrough in principle and narrowing differences on how we should act further," Gorbachev said.

He described his talks with Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu as "open-minded and constructive," yet "very difficult and sometimes dramatic."

The president said that the territorial issues which were left over by the war were the main difficulties for the negotiations, adding that the Soviet Union and Japan agreed on a key formula leading Soviet-Japanese relations away from "pre-conditions" and "ultimatums" and opening up prospects for the friendly evolution.

Commenting on his trip to South Korea, Gorbachev said that the Soviet proposal to sign a treaty of good-neighborliness and cooperation with South Korea "meets the task of improving the situation on the Korean peninsula."

He said that the South Korean president had removed all problems that had arisen in the fulfillment of an agreement to grant the Soviet Union a three-billion dollar credit.

The Supreme Soviet approved today the results of the Soviet-Japanese and Soviet-South Korean talks at the summit level last week.

Soviet Envoy Stresses Afghan Political Settlement

OW3004071691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0653 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Text] Islamabad, April 30 (XINHUA)—Soviet Ambassador to Islamabad Viktor Yakunin has said that the Soviet Union favors a political solution in Afghanistan involving all parties to the conflict.

Talking to local reporters in Rawalpindi on Monday, Yakunin said that a final settlement can only be reached by Afghans themselves as against being imposed by external parties.

In response to a question on the Soviet arms supply to Kabul, he said that Moscow is supplying arms, but he added that at the same time, the United States, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan are giving arms to the Afghan mujahidin.

On the role of Kabul ruler Najibullah in a future set-up in Afghanistan, he said, "We are of the opinion that the Republic of Afghanistan and its President Najibullah are as important a component of the process of political settlement as any other segment of the Afghan polity. Political solution can only be reached with the participation of all the representatives of Afghan warring parties, without any exclusion."

Yakunin said that the Soviet Union will be prepared to comply with a negative symmetry to stop arms supplies to Kabul provided other parties to the conflict act similarly.

UN To Assume Relief Responsibilities in Iraq

OW2704015591 Beijing XINHUA in English
2230 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Text] United Nations, April 26 (XINHUA)—U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar today expressed

deep concern over the suffering of the Iraqi refugees and said he is making "every effort" to mobilize U.N. assistance to those affected.

In a statement at the informal consultations of the Security Council today, Perez de Cuellar said that in view of the installation of relief facilities by American, British and French forces on Iraqi territory and bearing in mind the letters the Iraqi foreign minister has sent him, "it has become imperative that the United Nations be in a position to assume responsibility for the relief operations as soon as possible."

The troops of the United States, Britain and France began setting up camps for Kurdish refugees in northern Iraq on April 20.

In two letters on April 21 and 24, Iraqi Foreign Minister Ahmad Husayn denounced the action as a "flagrant violation of Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity" and asked the United Nations to take over the refugee camps.

The secretary-general said that as part of the relief effort, two U.N. convoys of relief commodities will travel respectively from Turkey and Baghdad to areas where the largest concentrations of Iraqi displaced persons is located on April 29.

The two convoys will set up facilities for distribution and storage of the relief commodities and discuss modalities for the takeover of the refugee camps now being set up by the three countries, he added.

He said that at the moment, more than 90 international staff members are in Turkey, Iran and Iraq engaging in the humanitarian relief effort and 35 more will be sent to Iraq tomorrow to man the humanitarian centers to be set up by the United Nations.

According to the secretary-general, there are now more than 1 million displaced persons in Iran, 416,000 at the border and inside Turkey and 200,000 to 400,000 in Iraq.

"The principal objective before us is therefore to be in a position to assume responsibility for both the humanitarian centers and the camps as soon as possible—in accordance with the wishes of all parties concerned," he declared.

The U.N. chief said he has asked a number of senior officials to travel to Geneva this weekend for consultations with his executive delegate Sadruddin Aga Khan and the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees. The aim is to work out a timetable for the establishment of the U.N. humanitarian centers and also to ensure that appropriate arrangements are made to provide adequate safety and protection to the populations which will be returning to their home towns and villages.

However, he said the actual timetable depends on agreements to be reached with the U.S., British and French authorities and the U.N. ability to meet all necessary conditions, above all, the assurance of the financial and

human resources, which he said will be "indispensable to fulfilling this most complex and most urgent humanitarian challenge."

He expressed regret that so far the response to appeals for help has been "very modest," especially for activities inside Iraq.

UN Call for Aid to Gulf War-Affected Countries

OW3004010391 Beijing XINHUA in English
2358 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Text] United Nations, April 29 (XINHUA)—The U.N. Security Council today made "a solemn appeal" for help to the countries most seriously affected by the U.N.-imposed sanctions against Iraq and Kuwait.

In a presidential statement issued at its meeting this afternoon, the council asked states, international financial institutions and U.N. bodies to "respond positively and speedily" to the recommendations of the sanctions committee for assistance to countries confronted with economic problems as a result of the implementation of the U.N. sanctions.

Invoking Article 50 of the U.N. charter, 21 countries sent a memorandum to the secretary-general on March 22, saying they had suffered an estimated 30 billion U.S. dollars in economic, financial and commercial losses as a result of implementation of the sanctions.

Under Article 50, countries confronted with special economic problems arising from implementation of preventive or enforcement measures against any state by the Security Council have the right to consult the council with regard to a solution of their problems.

The 21 countries are Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, India, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

The statement said the secretary-general will coordinate, through the administrative committee on coordination and within the framework of this assistance, the activities of organizations of the U.N. system.

A number of countries, including Austria, Japan, Ireland, Norway, the Soviet Union, Switzerland, the United States and the 12 member countries of the European Economic Community have already provided billions of dollars in assistance to these and other affected countries.

Bids for Soviet, Kuwait Construction Projects

HK2804023891 Beijing CHINA DAILY
(BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 28 Apr 91 p 1

[By staff reporter Wu Yunhe]

[Text] Two major Chinese engineering firms are throwing all their resources into a bid for a 7.1 billion

German mark (\$4.1 billion) project in the Soviet Union to build a town for Soviet servicemen previously stationed in eastern Germany.

The China Road and Bridge Engineering Company and the China State Construction Engineering Corporation are making preliminary applications to the Soviet Government for the project, which is funded by the German Government.

After unification on October 3 last year, Germany signed a deal with the Soviet Union signed a deal with the Soviet Union to grant 12 billion German marks (\$6.9 billion) for the withdrawal of Soviet troops, and 7.1 billion German marks (\$4 billion) were earmarked for building the town.

According to an official source, the four-year project in the western part of the Soviet Union is scheduled to start this year.

The town is to be built on wasteland and include 33 sets of barracks, shopping centres, recreation facilities, roads and bridges.

Lu Qiu, vice-president of the China Road and Bridge Engineering Company, told Business Weekly that more than 100 international civil engineering companies from countries including Germany, France, the Netherlands, Finland, Belgium, Turkey and China were taking part in the bidding.

The bidding was expected to finish in July this year, he said, adding that the two Chinese firms were equally confident of winning.

Lu said the two Chinese firms were most likely to join hands with a German company to bid for the position of lead manager of a contracting syndicate for the project. Several Soviet companies were expected to be the sub-contractors, he added.

In an attempt to raise quality and make itself more competitive, he said, his company had been taking steps to improve its management.

Lu added that the firm had suffered losses of \$109.1 million from 17 engineering projects in seven countries in Africa and the Gulf region last year as a result of political turmoils there.

The company, which has traditionally subcontracted overseas projects in the African and Gulf markets, was urging the heads of its overseas branches to seek business in the more lucrative markets of Europe and Asia.

"We have hammered out a plan to give the company a foothold there for possible major development in the near future," Lu said.

The company was this year bidding for two road and bridge projects in Bangladesh, Lu said, adding that it could also earn \$20-30 million annually from the Hong Kong market.

President of the company Zhu Zhenliang, meanwhile, said the company was seeking co-operation with the United States and France in the hope of participating in the construction of war-torn Kuwait.

He said negotiations were underway between his company and three of the world's leading construction engineering contracts from the U.S. and France, who had already won most of the bids in Kuwait.

The company was expected to subcontract some of the projects in Kuwait this year or next, Zhu said.

The company closed down its business office in Kuwait following the invasion by Iraq last August.

Agreement Passed To Ban Antarctic Exploitation

OW3004080091 Beijing XINHUA in English
0706 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Text] Madrid, April 29 (XINHUA)—The Second Session of the 11th Special Consultative Conference of the Antarctic Treaty country-members adopted a resolution to ban exploitation of mineral and oil resources in the Antarctic continent within 50 years.

The agreement, aimed at protecting the polar environment, allows for only peaceful scientific activities on the region and regulates the construction of scientific observation and research stations there.

The accord has yet to be ratified by a special meeting of government representatives from the Antarctic Treaty countries, scheduled for June here in the Spanish capital.

The current session opened on April 22, with more than 300 representatives from over 39 member states, including China, in attendance.

United States & Canada

Sun Zhenyu Views MFN, Prisoner-Produced Goods

HK0105045491 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
1 May 91 p 2

["Special dispatch" from Beijing by staff reporter Chen Ai-li (7115 1947 7787): "Beijing Does Its Utmost To Buy American Goods; Strives for British, Australian Support"]

[Text] Sun Zhenyu, director of the Department for Trade With North America and Oceania under the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, said China will do its utmost to check the declining imports of U.S. goods. China understands the worries of the United States in this regard and has followed the trend with close attention. China also hopes that the United States will rescind the relevant regulations on the need to examine and approve China's most-favored-nation [MFN] status each year.

China acknowledges the decline in its imports from the United States, the rate which dropped by 16 percent in

1990. Sun Zhenyu said they will focus attention on checking the decline in imports to gradually reduce the Sino-U.S. trade deficit.

However, Sun Zhenyu pointed out, the drop in China's imports is not limited only to the United States. This is also the case in China's trade with other trade partners. The tightening policy implemented in China and domestic capital shortages have resulted in the drop in imports. In addition, the devaluation of the Renminbi has increased the cost of imports, which constitutes one of the essential factors.

In an interview with a MING PAO reporter, Sun Zhenyu said China will increase imports from the United States in various aspects. The purpose of the procurement delegation sent by China to the United States last October was to transmit information to the U.S. market that China attaches importance to U.S. exports. Regarding the Chinese side, we will encourage the people to buy American goods. China will send similar procurement delegations to the United States.

Regarding trade deficits, Sun Zhenyu said, it is unreasonable for the United States to include the \$10 billion of Hong Kong transit goods into the items of China's exports to the United States because China has received only 7 to 8 percent of the charges from processing most of the transit goods. To deal with this question, China will further improve its stipulations concerning place of origin.

U.S. statistics indicate that Sino-U.S. trade deficit totals \$10.4 billion, but China insists that the figure should be no more than \$1.4 billion.

It is believed that the question of China's MFN status will be discussed during U.S. Under Secretary of State Robert Kimmitt's visit to Beijing on 5 May. Sun Zhenyu said China will do its utmost to improve Sino-U.S. relations. We will try to meet U.S. demands as much as possible provided they are reasonable, but we will also stick to principle against the unreasonable demands. China will never barter away principles.

Regarding the activities of canvassing, Sun Zhenyu said that China will carry out the work through its embassy in the United States and the friends from various circles, including the U.S. Congress, Government, enterprise circles, and mass organizations, because China's MFN status is related to the interests of various parties.

As China and Hong Kong have interests in common, Sun said, China also expects cooperation with Hong Kong in canvassing. Both sides have exchanged views on the matter.

Sun said that Australia and the United Kingdom have expressed support for China. China and Australia share interests in many respects. The United Kingdom has also offered cooperation in this regard as it is aware that the withdrawal of China's MFN status will produce a negative effect on Hong Kong. Sun hopes that the United Kingdom will continue to cooperate with China and

strive to obtain the MFN status, which will be very important for Hong Kong's long-term stability, as well as for Sino-British relations.

A number of people in the United States have used the issue of MFN status to criticize China's human rights, which include China forcing jailed democratic movement personages to produce goods that are exported to the United States. According to China's stipulations for goods produced by prisoners, Sun Zhenyu explained, the prisons are not allowed to export these goods. If there are any complaints, China will make investigations.

Carter Article Noted

*OW3004182891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1803 GMT 30 Apr 91*

[Text] New York, April 30 (XINHUA)—Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter called for renewing the most-favored-nation [MFN] trade status for China in his article published by THE NEW YORK TIMES today.

"It is extremely valuable to have continuing trade and cooperation with this nation of more than a billion people, for its strategic influence is crucial to stability, peace and progress in Asia," Carter said.

He said "a reconciliation between our countries is very important. Most-favored-nation trade status should be extended, and trade and visitation encouraged," although he referred to different views on human rights between the United States and China.

Increase in Technical Imports From U.S. Expected

*HK2804024891 Beijing CHINA DAILY
(BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 28 Apr 91 p 1*

[By staff reporter Yuan Zhou]

[Text] A senior foreign trade official last week said China was to spend more of its hard-earned foreign exchange on imports of technology and equipment, opening up prospects for further trade in the field with the United States.

Zhang Xuming, director of the Technology Import and Export Department under the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (MOFERT), said China would increase its spending on technical imports "step by step," creating new business opportunities for the United States, now the second biggest exporter of technology to China.

Late next month, Zhang said, MOFERT would send a buying mission to the United States with a shopping list including technical products. A deputy director from Zhang's department would be a member of the group.

Government sources disclose that for the eight five-year economic plan (1991-95), 10 percent or more of China's budget for imports has been allocated for technology, compared with 8.6 percent in the previous five-year period.

Trade analysts expect China to spend an average of \$40 billion a year on imports. This means \$3-4 billion worth of foreign technology will be bought every year for use in 500-600 projects, they say.

Shen Shuren, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission, also said last week that China would gradually increase imports as the central government's foreign exchange reserves increased.

He said China would earmark 550 billion yuan (\$106 billion) and organize more than 10,000 projects to upgrade existing enterprises during the five-year period.

The investment figure for the next five years represented an increase of 38.4 percent on the previous five years, equivalent to the total invested in the last decade, he said.

The vice-minister called on enterprises and trade organizations to quicken the pace of various forms of technological import, including the integration of technology with trade, co-operative design, co-operative production, and compensation trade.

Chinese banks are expected to offer favourable interest rates to encourage technological imports with the emphasis on technical know-how.

Zhang said that during the last decade, China had introduced \$3.3 billion worth of U.S. technology for more than 800 Chinese projects.

The technology had included machinery, computers, chemical products, construction materials, medicine and mining equipment, he said.

Last year, trade in technology between China and the U.S. was \$360 million, with Chinese imports accounting for \$320 million. China exported technology related to computer software, chemicals, medicines and health.

A \$250-million contract signed last year on co-operative production of 10 MD-82 aircraft was the largest technical deal between the two countries.

In what Zhang described as an encouraging development, the U.S. Universal Oil Products Company signed a contract 10 days ago in Beijing to supply patented technology and key equipment for a Chinese petrochemical installation with a total investment of \$37.5 million.

"The United States will continue to be a major technical exporter to China in the next five years as it has advanced technology that is necessary for future Chinese economic development," he said.

But Zhang appealed for bilateral efforts to eliminate "irritants" in the development of trade.

He complained there had been too many limitations placed on U.S. technical exports to China following the June 4 event in 1989.

"The U.S. procrastinations on issuing quite a few licences for high-tech exports have caused heavy losses on the American side," he said.

The United States had failed to provide preferential loans to China, unlike Western Europe, Japan, Australia and Canada, which gave preferential treatment for Chinese imports of technology, Zhang said. In addition, the U.S. had halted new funding for a feasibility study for trade in China.

While Japan and Western Europe were taking measures to lift their sanctions against China, Zhang said, the U.S. economic ban had adversely affected bilateral technical trade.

In total trade, the United States is China's third largest trading partner, with bilateral trade volume reaching \$11.7 billion, according to Chinese figures.

India Opposes Inclusion on Section 301 List

OW3004172391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1549 GMT 30 Apr 91

["News Analysis: India Opposes Being Blacklisted in U.S. Trade Act (By Mi Ligong and Zhan Dexiong)"]—XINHUA headline]

[Text] New Delhi, April 30 (XINHUA)—Washington's move to include India in the hit list of the Special 301 trade provision has been interpreted here as a fresh attempt to pressurize India over issues of patents law and trade liberalization.

Special 301 provision under the U.S. Trade Act of 1988 is a law permitting the U.S. to take retaliatory trade action against countries it believes to have given insufficient protection to intellectual property rights.

The U.S. move has been widely regarded here as forcing India to give in on the issue of the intellectual property rights and work out proposals in Washington's favor.

Local English daily THE TIMES OF INDIA today noted that a major amendment of India's patents act as asked by the U.S. could adversely affect the country's technological capabilities and further widen the gap vis-a-vis the developed world.

Developing countries like India which are late starters in scientific and technological research will suffer an insurmountable handicap if too strict an interpretation is placed on intellectual property rights, today's INDIAN EXPRESS said.

The concessions required by Washington will be too much for India to afford, according to Indian Commerce Minister S. Swamy.

It is seen by people here that Washington is using the special 301 to press India to take major steps towards trade liberalization, let in U.S. multinational companies

freely, allow foreign equity participation in new projects to over 40 percent, and let more U.S. exports in. All these have met India's refusal.

India has planned an ambitious export strategy as a long-term remedy for the shortage of foreign exchange reserves which are now barely enough to finance six weeks' imports.

The strategy will at least be disrupted should the United States, the biggest trading partner of India, take punitive measures to curb India's exports, observers here noted.

Indian political parties and business groups have reacted strongly to the U.S. pressure, warning that accepting the U.S. Special 301 provision is posing a threat to India's sovereignty.

Describing the U.S. move as unfortunate, the Indian Government said it will react at a proper time. It also expressed the hope to negotiate a solution out with Washington.

According to statistics, at present, U.S. investments account for 500 million U.S. dollars of the more than three billion U.S. dollars of private foreign investments in India. Bilateral trade between India and the U.S. amounted to 5.7 billion U.S. dollars in 1990, with India enjoying a surplus of about 700 million U.S. dollars.

Gift Presented to Nixon Library

HK0105072791 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in Chinese 0859 GMT 19 Apr 91

[Report: "China Presents Woolen Embroidered Piece to Nixon Library"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Shanghai, 19 Apr (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—A large-type woolen embroidered piece, entitled "Chairman Mao and Zhou Enlai Meet Nixon," which recaptures the historical scene of the Sino-U.S. summit on 21 February 1972, is on its way to the United States as a present from the Chinese Government to the Nixon Library.

In July 1990, when the Nixon Library was completed in the former president's hometown, the Chinese Government promptly announced: A woolen embroidered piece will be presented to the library as a token of appreciation for Nixon's contributions to normalizing Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations.

The artistic piece measures 1.5 meters by 1 meter. It was completed only after some seven months of efforts by the Shanghai Red Star Woolen Embroidery Factory, with the participation of 350 workers. The work was completed with some 1,000 varieties of colored thread and over 139,000 stitches.

Shanghai is one of the places of origin of the Chinese skill of woolen embroidery, and boasts a number of highly skilled technicians. The products of the Hongxing Woolen Embroidery Factory, in particular, twice have

been awarded the National Hundred-Flower Prize for Arts and Crafts, and on several occasions selected as presents for foreign VIPs.

Receptions on Tibet Held in New York

*OW0105074691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0714 GMT 1 May 91*

[Text] New York, April 30 (XINHUA)—To celebrate the 40th anniversary of the peaceful liberation of Tibet, the Chinese Consulate General in New York hosted four receptions where an important film on the subject could be seen.

The gatherings introduced to the American public Tibet's history and present condition, and showed the great changes that have been made over the last 40 years.

According to organizers, the documentary film, "Tibet, its Past and Present", and a small photo exhibition of pictures taken by Tibetans, were shown and held at the Consulate General on April 10, 17, 24 and this evening.

The receptions have drawn over 650 people from U.S. political, cultural, art, press, scientific and educational circles as well Overseas Chinese.

"Tibet, its Past and Present" shows, by a stunning array of historical documents and facts, that Tibet is an inseparable part of China. The serfs of the past have now become the masters of the country, whose living standards have been raised gradually with the perfecting of the regional national autonomy policy practiced there since the peaceful liberation of Tibet in 1951. It also shows that people both in Tibet and the other parts of China have made great contributions to the unity of the country.

The film and exhibition, together with displays of Tibetan art, reflect the great changes that have taken place in Tibet from feudal serfdom to socialism.

Soviet Union

Defense Minister Yazov To Visit 'Early May'

*OW0105011691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0111 GMT 1 MAY 91*

[Text] Beijing, May 1 (XINHUA)—Marshal Dmitriy T. Yazov, minister of defence of the Soviet Union, will pay a goodwill visit to China in early May, at the invitation of General Qin Jiwei, state councillor and minister of national defence of China.

Li Peng Expresses Condolences on Georgian Quake

*OW3004120491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1156 GMT 30 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng, in a message to his Soviet counterpart Valentin Pavlov today, expressed condolences on the victims of Monday's earthquakes in Soviet Georgia Republic.

"I am shocked to have learnt the occurrence of strong earthquakes in the Georgia Republic, causing casualties and damages. Please accept my deep sympathy with the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the people of the Soviet Union," the message said.

Li also asked Pavlov to convey his sincere solicitude to the quake victims and their families.

Song Jian, Geology Delegation Discuss Prospecting

*OW2904154391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1413 GMT 29 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA)—China and the Soviet Union began considering to form joint geological prospecting teams, exploring mineral resources in third countries.

This was learned from a meeting between Chinese State Councillor Song Jian and a delegation from the Soviet Ministry of Geology here this afternoon.

A 1991-92 understanding memorandum on priorities in Sino-Soviet cooperation in the fields of geology and mineral resources was signed here between the geology ministries of the two countries in the meeting.

According to the memorandum, China and the Soviet Union will begin geological cooperation in the border areas, exchanging scientific and technological information and new technology and materials.

In the meeting, Song expressed his appreciation of the Sino-Soviet cooperation in geology and mineral resources which resumed since the 1980's.

He said that the two countries should gradually expand cooperation in this field and diversify their cooperative forms on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Zhu Xun, Chinese minister of geology and mineral resources, and G.A. Gabrielyants, Soviet minister of geology, signed the memorandum on behalf of their respective ministries.

The Soviet delegation arrived here April 20 upon Zhu's invitation.

Resolution Stresses Resisting Antisocialist Forces

*OW3004081291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0614 GMT 30 Apr 91*

[Text] Moscow, April 30 (XINHUA)—The urgent task of the Soviet Communist Party is to firmly resist anti-socialist forces which have tried to change the social system, undermine the socialist country and weaken the reliability of the external and internal security of the country.

The Soviet news agency TASS today published a resolution titled "On the National Affairs and Ways To Pull Economy Out of Crisis".

The resolution said the party Central Committee plenum held on April 24-25 fully supported the joint statement made by the Soviet president and nine republic leaders on urgent steps to stabilize the domestic situation and overcome the crisis. The plenum also appealed to local governments and various political and social forces to use their power and influences to implement the strategy.

The resolution, adopted at the plenum, expressed its support for the efforts of the Soviet Cabinet to get rid of the economic crisis and called on party organizations to support the country's effort for consolidating the national constitution.

Gorbachev Attends, Yeltsin Misses May Day Rally

OW0105154991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1359 GMT 1 May 91

[Text] Moscow, May 1 (XINHUA)—About 50,000 Soviets gathered in Moscow's Red Square today for the May Day celebration co-sponsored by the Soviet Confederation of Trade Unions (SCTU) and the Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Russia.

Present on the reviewing stand on Lenin's mausoleum were Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union Anatoliy Lukyanov.

Vladimir Shcherbakov, head of the SCTU told the rally, "It is necessary to do everything possible to make the life of workers easier during the difficult transition to a market system."

Shcherbakov said the country was faced with a "political turmoil", "paralysis of power and government" and an "ineffective economic policy by the central and republican governments."

Shcherbakov and representatives from various social strata who addressed the rally also called on Soviet people to defend the unity and harmony of the nation, and work together to pull the country out of the present crisis.

Some speakers demanded that rights and interests of the working people must be protected.

Among the slogans and streamers were: "Our strength lies in unity"— "Democracy, yes! Extremism, no!"—"No separatism, no ethnic secessionism"— "Don't take political feuds into enterprises"— and "Gorbachev, we want socialism."

Russian leader Boris Yeltsin and Moscow Mayor Gavril Popov were also invited to review the ceremony, but Yeltsin is now visiting Kemerovo (Siberia) and Popov was advised against taking part in the rally by the Democratic Russia movement, according to the TASS News Agency.

Participants in the rally passed a resolution, asking trade unions to defend workers' interests and calling on central and republican authorities to take energetic measures to haul the country out of crisis.

The rally lasted about one hour. Similar rallies were held in capitals and cities of the Soviet republics.

Evolution of Policy Toward USSR Examined

HK0105094191 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese
No 163, 1 May 91 pp 15, 16

[Article by special correspondent Tso Ni (1563 6627):
"Chinese Pilots Will Be Trained in the Soviet Union"]

[Text]

Subtle Changes Can Be Seen in China's Evaluation of Gorbachev

Great changes have taken place in the world political setup, wherein only the United States remains as a real superpower. Therefore, relations between China and the Soviet Union have aroused special attention.

The CPC has always adopted a changeable approach toward issues concerning Sino-Soviet relations. Documents on the Soviet Union's internal problems circulated within the party prior to this year's New Year's Day were all critical in tone. Comments on Gorbachev particularly, were all negative ones. However, the number of documents on Soviet issues has dropped sharply recently and some changes have appeared in the tone of such documents. For example, attacks on Gorbachev were nowhere to be found in an article entitled "New Moves Within the Soviet Communist Party" published by RENMIN RIBAO's restricted publication department and transmitted by the CPC Propaganda Department in the middle of last February. Instead, the article only mentioned casually that Gorbachev has newly reflected on his past actions, while the overwhelming majority of party members within the CPSU have also made "new and collective reflections" on the situation in the Soviet Union over the past few years and are now trying, together with the Soviet leaders, to discover new ways of solving internal problems. All these remarks and comments are far different from past ones which had a strong critical flavor.

Large Numbers of Soviet "Banned Books" Written in the 1950's Have Been Distributed Among Troops

On the other hand, the CPC began to give publicity to Sino-Soviet friendship, praising the Soviet Union's fraternal assistance to China in the past, and propagating the "great achievements" of the October Revolution. Large numbers of Soviet feature films have been shown. Over 20 kinds of Soviet reading materials have been reprinted, published, and distributed among troops. Among these were: "How Steel Is Tempered," "The Story of Zoya and Shura," "Safeguarding Tsaritsyn," "An Iron Torrent," and "The October Revolution." It is astonishing that these, which were all "banned books" only last year, have become today's reading material for political education. No wonder people will ask: "Have they become mentally confused [shi bu shi chi cuo le yao 2508 0008 2508 0676 6934 0055 5522]?"

The Soviet Union Hopes China Will Purchase Soviet Weapons Withdrawn From Eastern Europe

It has been disclosed by sources that, in order to solve its economic problems, the Soviet Union hopes China will purchase its new fighters, bombers, and large transportation planes, which have just been withdrawn from Eastern Europe. Working groups from the two sides have made contact on issues concerning purchasing the planes. It is disclosed that the CPC intends to build up a friendly relationship with the Soviet Union. By so doing the CPC can show its support for the present domestic policies adopted by the CPSU (the Conservatives) and, on the other hand, attain its goal of confronting Western countries including the United States. The CPC considers military cooperation between China and the Soviet Union an invisible deterrent to both the United States and the Taiwan authorities.

It has been learned that the CPSU Central Committee has made it clear to the CPC Central Committee that it will continue to support the CPC's one-China policy, and will not establish political relations with the Taiwan authorities, except some economic and nongovernmental contacts. This can be regarded as the Soviet Union's returning the favor to the CPC.

Pilot Training in the Soviet Union Is the First Step in Establishing Military Cooperation

Since the beginning of this year, while strengthening trade relations between the two countries, China and the Soviet Union also have stepped up military contacts. It is said that this is one of the CPC's new strategies since the Gulf war, which were worked out in consideration of its own international strategic position. Beginning in the second half of this year, China will send students to study in the Soviet Union, especially military personnel, including pilots, who are expected to receive further training in the country.

It has been disclosed by military people that a number of pilots, including fighter pilots at the lieutenant level, have been gathered for concentrated studies in preparation for studying in the Soviet Union in June. According to an officer, China's Air Force is rather backward. This can be best exemplified by the poor quality of training provided for pilots. Prior to this year's Spring Festival, some Soviet pilots came to China to visit training sites and they all considered the quality of China's fighter pilots rather inferior. The pilots who are selected as the first to go to the Soviet Union are expected to undergo a training course of one to one and a half years. It has been revealed that the Central Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee has decided to strengthen the building of China's Air Force to make preparations for future wars. It is one of the major tasks in the building of the Air Force to send pilots to the Soviet Union for further study.

Deng Xiaoping: "Rope In and Make Use of the Soviet Union"

It is said the Deng Xiaoping once put forward an eight-character principle: "Rope in and make use of the Soviet Union." The CPC needs to do this to cope with pressure from both within and without. In view of the fact that many people in China have placed their hope on changes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, the CPC has to misguide people: As you can see, no matter what kind of changes it has made, the Soviet Union has to take the socialist road in the end. Can one say that China and the Soviet Union are not fraternal socialist countries?

Externally, especially toward the United States, the CPC plays the Soviet Union card, attempting to form an invisible deterrent to the United States and Taiwan by establishing Sino-Soviet military cooperation: "You see, although China is not as strong as the United States in military strength, once a million-strong Army like ours is equipped with Soviet weaponry and military technology, who in the world can match China?" It is a perfect example of the mentality of A Q [a fictional backward peasant who interpreted his defeats as moral victories].

Typical Example of the CPC's Pragmatism and Political Juggernaut

By making a "favorable turn" in its attitude toward Gorbachev, the CPC intends to: 1) Make use of and capture Gorbachev politically, together with diehards within the CPSU; 2) Prevent the Soviet Union from falling apart and the "Socialist Republic Alliance [she hui zhu yi gong he guo lian meng 4357 2585 0031 5030 0364 0735 0948 5114 4145]" from disintegrating, for it goes without saying that the downfall of Gorbachev and disintegration of the "Republic Alliance" is extremely unfavorable to the CPC.

It can thus be seen that the CPC's present policy toward the Soviet Union is a typical example of a high degree of pragmatism and politic juggernaut. What a lamentable fact it is that, finding itself in a diplomatically isolated and difficult position, the CPC has to clutch at the Soviet Union, a clay idol hardly able to save itself, as a lifesaving straw!

Northeast Asia

Former Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone Visits

Talks With Qian Qichen

OW3004152491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1519 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)—Former Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and his party arrived in Beijing by air this afternoon.

They are on an eight-day visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

In the evening Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen met with and feted the distinguished Japanese guests.

During the meeting the two statesmen discussed the issue of the establishment of a new international order. Qian noted that the new order must, first of all, define the principles that all countries have to pursue. If this is not clear, it will easily lead to an order that only takes power into account, he said, adding that if this happens, the international situation will be unstable.

On Sino-Japanese relations, Nakasone referred to the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1991-1995) and ten-year program (1991-2000) that China has formulated. The formulation of the plan and the program, he noted, symbolizes that China is moving toward development from a basis of stability.

Nakasone said that support for China's reform and open policy is Japan's unchangeable state policy. He added that his country will continue its positive co-operation with China.

Qian noted that both the plan and the program are on a mammoth scale. This, he added, provides a good chance for China and Japan to expand their co-operation.

Nakasone stressed that the development of Sino-Japanese friendly and co-operative relations is of great importance to Asia and the world as a whole. In the current complicated and changing international situation, it is extremely important, he said.

Minesweeper Issue Discussed

OW3004151791 Tokyo KYODO in English 1451 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 30 KYODO—Japan's former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone requested Beijing's understanding for the deployment of Japanese minesweepers to the Persian Gulf at a meeting Tuesday evening with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

Nakasone, traveling in a semiofficial capacity, is the first Japanese politician to meet with Chinese leaders since Tokyo's decision to deploy the minesweeping task force to the Middle East to assist with multinational postwar clean-up efforts.

The former prime minister explained Japan wanted to contribute to the revitalization of the Gulf region following the devastating seven-week Gulf war.

Qian reiterated China's fundamental stance by calling the issue "sensitive" not only for China but also for "some Asian nations and for some quarters in Japan."

During their 45-minute meeting Nakasone also underlined the mutual importance of Tokyo-Beijing relations for Asia and the world in the "multi-polarization of the world."

The Chinese foreign minister responded by saying he wanted to see the "deepening of the cooperative relationship of the two nations."

Nakasone is visiting China as a Beijing guest for the opening of a Japan-China Youth Center that underwent construction while Nakasone was prime minister.

The center's dedication ceremony Friday will also be attended by ex-Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and Makoto Tanabe, vice chairman of the leading opposition Social Democratic Party of Japan.

A total of 24 ruling and opposition lawmakers are making the Golden Week junket to China with the three political chiefs.

Takeshita, who like Nakasone has maintained a low political profile since being tainted in the 1987 Recruit influence-peddling scandal, will arrive Thursday for just a three-day stay in the Chinese capital.

Nakasone's meeting Tuesday with Qian was delayed 30 minutes as the Chinese foreign minister's talks with French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas finished behind schedule.

Meeting With Li Peng

OW0105140491 Beijing XINHUA in English 1355 GMT 1 May 91

[Text] Beijing, May 1 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng met with visiting former Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone here today, praising him as "an old friend of the Chinese people".

On behalf of the Chinese Government, Li extended a warm welcome to Nakasone, who has come to China for the first time after he was relieved of his office. He praised the former prime minister for his contribution to the development of Sino-Japanese relations.

Li Peng said that when Mr. Nakasone was in the office as the prime minister, he took a lot of measures to promote the relations between Japan and China, such as the signing of the second round of Japanese loan to China, the establishment of the 21st Century Committee for Sino-Japanese Friendship.

"We are very glad to see the restoration and development of the Sino-Japanese relations through the common efforts of the two countries and see the relations getting onto the right track. We highly appreciate the Japanese Government and Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu for their correct decision and all Japanese friendly personages for their efforts," the Chinese Premier said.

He said that many Japanese Cabinet members and noted figures have recently visited China, thus promoting the understanding and cooperation between China and Japan.

Li Peng believed that the Sino-Japanese relations will grow on the basis of the five principles of peaceful

co-existence and the four principles for Sino-Japanese friendship and the economic cooperation between the two countries will expand.

Nakasone conveyed the best regards of Prime Minister Kaifu to Premier Li Peng, saying that Kaifu hopes to visit China as soon as possible.

"We've been looking forward to his visit," Li replied.

Nakasone said that next year will witness the 20th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations, adding that the two countries should long maintain their friendly and good-neighborly relations.

Therefore, he continued, the two countries should confirm once again the four principles for Sino-Japanese relations, namely, peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, mutual trust and long-term stability.

One of the purposes of Nakasone's current visit is to attend the opening ceremony of the China-Japan Youth Exchange Center.

Li and Nakasone also exchanged views on major international issues.

After the meeting, Li hosted a dinner for Nakasone and his party.

Li Blames U.S.

HK0105141091 Hong Kong AFP in English 1329 GMT 1 May 91

[Text] Beijing, May 1 (AFP) - Premier Li Peng Wednesday blamed the United States for a souring of Sino-American relations and said Washington was trying to impose its ideology on China, the Japanese Embassy spokesman said here.

"The issues between the two countries have not been caused by the Chinese side and China has not done anything to feel sorry for," the spokesman quoted Mr. Li as telling visiting former Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

"The main problem is the imposition of ideology on China," the premier was quoted as saying.

Mr. Li's reported comments were the sharpest yet in a dispute centering on moves in the United States to suspend China's most favored nation (MFN) trading status.

Some U.S. lawmakers say MFN should be tied to China's human rights record, and the U.S. trade representative's office has launched an investigation into what it says is Beijing's failure to protect intellectual property rights.

Mr. Li was quoted as saying China would "never accept" interference in its internal affairs, an apparent reference to U.S. pressure on the two fronts.

His remarks came four days before the U.S. State Department's third-ranking official, Robert Kimmitt, was due to arrive in Beijing for a visit widely seen as a bid at damage control.

The Japanese spokesman quoted Mr. Li as saying he had paid attention to U.S. President George Bush's remarks Monday on China's MFN status.

Mr. Bush had said that he valued trade relations with China, but was uncertain if he would defend Beijing's MFN status in Congress this year.

China has warned that suspension of the status would have "an extremely negative effect" on bilateral economic relations.

The communist party newspaper People's Daily [RENMIN RIBAO] launched a frontal attack on the United States last week, accusing it of leading hostile foreign forces trying to undermine communism in China.

Japanese Economic, Trade Official Visits

Meets Wang Zhen

OW2704181191 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 27 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-president Wang Zhen met here today with Ichizo Kimura, chairman of the Japan-China economic relations and trade center.

During the meeting, the two old friends recalled their meetings in the past years and openly discussed philosophical ideas.

"At present," Wang said, "some people claim that Marxism is going downhill, but we hold that Marxism will never be out of date. It points to the inevitable road of mankind's development. We will firmly advance along such a road directed by Marxism-Leninism."

He told the guests that China will never change its basic line. It will further implement its policy of reform and opening to the outside world while sticking to its four cardinal principles.

Wang said that though different in ideology and social systems, China and Japan and the Chinese and Japanese people should remain friends from generation to generation. This will be of great significance to peace in Asia and the world at large.

Kimura said that he was very optimistic about China's future, adding that China is carrying out pioneer undertakings.

He expressed his belief that China will surely overcome all its difficulties and succeed in its implementation of reform and opening to the outside world.

Wang expressed his wishes to continue the friendship between the two countries and the two peoples.

He said, even though there are differences in ideology and social systems. For it is of great significance not only to Asia but also the world peace, Wang added.

Wang told the guests that China will forever stick to its cardinal principles.

Meets Li Ruihuan

OW2604152391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1458 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA)—Li Ruihuan, Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with Ichizo Kimura, chairman of the Japan-China Economic Relations and Trade Center and president of the International Oil Trading Co., Ltd., here this afternoon.

They had a friendly and cordial conversation.

Li said he appreciated Kimura's efforts for promoting Sino-Japanese friendship and bilateral economic and trade cooperation.

Both of them expressed hope for further enhancing the economic and trade cooperation between the two countries and for consolidating bilateral friendly relations.

Japanese Delegation Attends Asian Peace Forum

OW2904081591 Beijing XINHUA in English
0736 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA)—The fifth China-Japan forum on the situation and peace in Asia opened here this morning.

Fourteen Japanese participants, including Diet members from the Liberal Democratic Party and the Socialist Party of Japan, [party name as received] and scholars on international affairs, as well as some 20 Chinese delegates attended the forum.

They discussed and exchanged views on the establishment of a new international order, the world situation after the Gulf war, the situation on the Korean peninsula, the Cambodian issue, the friendly and good-neighborly relations between China and Japan.

Fei Xiaotong, vice-chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, was among those present at today's opening ceremony.

Zhang Xiangshan, China's chief representative on the 21st Century Committee for China-Japan Friendship and deputy president of the China Association for International Understanding, and Kuziraoka Hyosuke, Diet member of Japan and head of the Japanese delegation at the forum, made speeches at the forum.

The forum was jointly initiated in 1986 by the China Association for International Understanding and some Japanese Diet members. The previous four meetings were held alternatively in Beijing and Tokyo.

Delegates Meet Qiao Shi

OW3004143091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1239 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)—Qiao Shi, Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China (CPC), met with 14 Japanese politicians and scholars here this afternoon.

The group, headed by Japanese Diet member Kuziraoka Hyosuke, were participants in the fifth China-Japan Forum on the Asian Situation and Peace, which ended here earlier today.

Extending a welcome to the Japanese visitors, Qiao said that he was pleased that the forum had been a complete success. He also specially mentioned the contributions of Tokuma Utsunomiya and Hyosuke, who initiated the forum and have long been engaged in promoting Sino-Japanese friendship.

In the past few decades, and especially in the years since the establishment of bilateral diplomatic ties, Qiao went on, the two sides have joined hands to give a big push to the friendly relations of co-operation in various fields between the two countries.

He expressed his belief that no matter what happens, so long as China and Japan abide by the principles and spirit expressed in the Sino-Japanese Joint Declaration and the Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty, correctly handle problems through consultations and on the basis of strengthening mutual understanding, bilateral friendly ties of co-operation will grow smoothly.

Qiao stated that Sino-Japanese friendship is not only in the fundamental interests of the two peoples, but has a weighty influence on peace and development in Asia and the world as a whole.

The two nations and peoples should continue their friendship from generation to generation, he added.

During the 35-minute meeting both sides also exchanged views on international issues of common concern.

Speaking of China's foreign policy, Qiao said China is firm in pursuing its independent foreign policy of peace, and supports the Third World countries in their just struggles. Moreover, China is eager to promote friendly ties of co-operation with the people of all other countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

Hyosuke said that in the current international situation it is very valuable for the politicians and scholars of the two nations to exchange viewpoints on some international issues of mutual interest.

He noted that at the current forum the two sides discussed many issues and came to the important conclusion that Japan and China should further strengthen bilateral friendly relations for peace and prosperity in Asia and in the world as a whole.

Head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee Zhu Liang and Deputy President Zhang Xiangshan of the China Association for International Understanding, which invited the Japanese guests, were present at the meeting.

After the meeting Qiao hosted a dinner for the visitors.

Qiao Shi Meets Japanese Women Parliamentarians

*OW2904155291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1531 GMT 29 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA)—Qiao Shi, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee, met here this afternoon with a delegation of female members of the Japanese Diet.

Qiao told the delegates, which were led by Kubota Manae, vice-chairwoman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party, that China supports women of all countries in search for social equality, as well as their participation in social development and the promotion of world peace.

Manae spoke highly of the CPC's efforts to increase the social status of Chinese women, as well as effort to better their living conditions.

She said increasing numbers of Chinese women have played an active part in political activities and social development. She expressed her desire to strengthen the relationship between the two parties and women organizations of the two countries.

Zhu Rongji Meets Japanese Trade Delegation

*OW3004151391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1429 GMT 30 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Zhu Rongji met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), led by Yukiharu Kodama, permanent deputy minister of MITI.

Zhu is a former mayor of Shanghai.

[Words indistinct] the meeting Zhu told the guests that theirs was the first visiting foreign delegation he had met since being appointed to his new post.

The delegation is here to attend the 13th meeting between high-level officials of the Chinese State Planning Commission and MITI.

Over the past two days the delegation has held talks with Vice-Minister Ye Qing of the State Planning Commission on furthering co-operation in the fields of energy resources, environmental protection, science and technology, and technical innovation between the two countries.

Zhu affirmed that there are bright prospects for Sino-Japanese co-operation; over the past two years, he noted,

more and more countries have come to see that only after they strengthened their economic and technological co-operation with China could they further promote the development of economic and trade relations beneficial to both sides—in contrast to economic and trade embargoes or sanctions.

Kodama briefed Zhu on the concrete measures MITI plans to take to promote Japanese-Chinese economic and trade relations, saying that Japan will send a government delegation to China for discussions on Japanese governmental loans to China.

Jiangsu Officials Meet Osaka Delegation

*OW2704180291 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese
18 Apr 91 p 1*

[By Yang Maosen (2254 5399 2773) and Sun Yuan (1327 6678)]

[Text] On the afternoon of 17 April, a delegation of Japan's Osaka Municipal Assembly, led by Speaker Yutaka Sakai, visited the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and the Jiangsu Provincial Government, and were warmly received by Chairman Han Peixin and Governor Chen Huanyou.

Since 1981, Jiangsu Province and Osaka Municipality have developed various goodwill activities and exchanges in economics, culture, education, and sports; leaders from both sides have visited each other several times and discussed bilateral exchange activities and projects, thereby establishing relatively close cooperative relations.

Chairman Han Peixin and Vice Chairman Xing Bai welcomed Speaker Yutaka Sakai and his party at the door of the meeting hall of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Chairman Han Peixin said: We are very pleased that Mr. Speaker is visiting Nanjing for the first time. This visit will be conducive to further strengthening bilateral cooperation and exchanges between the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress and the Osaka Municipal Assembly. Later, he briefed the guests on the work of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Mr. Yutaka Sakai said: Jiangsu Province is one of China's relatively economically developed provinces. Osaka Municipality also occupies an important place in Japan. We are satisfied that our friendly relationship has expanded from a provincial government level to a level that also includes cities.

In the meeting hall of the Jiangsu Provincial Government, Governor Chen Huanyou told Speaker Yutaka Sakai: Five days earlier in this location, I received a women's delegation led by the wife of Governor Musaru Kishi of Osaka Municipality. And now I am meeting with Mr. Speaker and your party. This shows that our relations are very close. Speaker Yutaka Sakai thanked the Jiangsu provincial leader for his warm hospitality shown to the Osaka Municipal Delegation. He said: Bilateral friendly exchanges will be mutually beneficial.

Responsible persons from the relevant provincial departments attending the respective meetings included Bai Yun, Duan Xushen, and Wu Donghua.

In the evening, the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held a banquet at the Jinling Restaurant to warmly welcome the Osaka Municipal Assembly Delegation. Accompanied by Governor Chen Huanyou and others, Chairman Han Peixin hosted the banquet.

Japan Gives Donation for Medical Supplies

OW3004135491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1348 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)—The Japanese Government will give China a gratis aid of 609 million Japanese yen to be used for procuring Japanese medical equipment for the International Peace Maternity and Child Health Hospital in Shanghai, and teaching and scientific research apparatus and vehicles for the Harbin Institute of Technology.

The two sides exchanged notes to this effect, which were signed here today by Shen Jueren, Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Hiroshi Hashimoto, Japanese ambassador to China.

XINHUA Features 'Rock-Solid' DPRK Ties

OW3004141291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1358 GMT 30 Apr 91

["Feature: Friends Indeed—Good Neighbors are Precious"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, April 30 (XINHUA)—The blood-forged friendship between China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), born during an unhappy war on the Korean peninsula forty years ago, has not only survived trials and hardships in the past several decades, but appears even more rock-solid today.

Chinese Premier Li Peng's scheduled Pyongyang visit, beginning May 3, will put the good-neighborliness and amicable relations between China and DPRK on yet a new high plateau, adding fresh impetus to the Sino-Korean friendship embodied in many wonderful and thrilling stories.

On November 24, 1990, the pitch-dark night sky in Chasong County, Chagang Province of the DPRK, was suddenly illuminated by a fireball when a pile of logs heaped near the Unbong Power Plant burst into flames. These rapidly became a hellish inferno.

The conflagration was spreading quickly, posing a grave threat to lives and property nearby.

Hundreds of people in the county, awakened from sleep, rushed to the scene and engaged in a fierce battle against the scorching fire.

But the raging flames were so intense the Koreans' attempts to quell the blaze were getting nowhere.

At this critical moment, there came the wailing of fire engine sirens and a contingent of Chinese frontier soldiers and villagers from the border city of Jian, Jilin Province, made a timely arrival.

They had been alerted by "SOS" calls from the other side of the Yalu River which divides the two countries.

The Koreans and Chinese eventually quelled the furious fire after hours of concerted effort. Smiles of relief shone again on exhausted faces of the Chinese and Koreans, saturated with water and sweat from head to toe.

Amid mounting words of thanks from their Korean comrades, the Chinese replied sincerely: "We are neighbors, how could we gloat at your calamity without stretching out our helping hands!"

The Chinese and Korean people have always shared and treasured the spirit of close cooperation and the tradition of helping each other when in difficulty.

Last year, the Korean people demonstrated their profound love for and hearty friendship with the Chinese people by rescuing five Chinese fishermen from a sinking boat.

The five Chinese, from Liaoning Province in northeast China, were fishing at sea on December 13. Preoccupied with the excitement of a possible harvest in their nets, the careless crew didn't notice the tide silently receding. It eventually bogged their boat in the sand.

After a while, the tide began to come in again with monstrous rolling waves, tearing the small fishing boat apart. The vessel began to sink in the darkening night.

The anxious and despairing Chinese fishermen had few options, but managed to signal "SOS" to Koreans working at the Tando Aquatic Products Processing Base, under the administration of the DPRK North Pyongan Province Aquatic Products Bureau.

The brave Koreans defied the high winds and wrathful waves in growing darkness to bring to safety the five Chinese, struggling desperately with their fates seemingly sealed.

The Chinese, with tears in their eyes, gazed gratefully at the Koreans who had given them a second lease on life. They were so overpowered with emotion they could not utter a single word of gratitude.

In their hearts there was nothing but the genuine comradeship between the Chinese and Korean peoples.

S. Korea To Establish PRC Industrial Zones

HK0105013691 Hong Kong CHING CHI TAO PAO
in Chinese No 16, 22 Apr 91 p 10

[Article from "China Economic News": "South Korea Plans To Set Up Industrial Zones in China"]

[Text] Korea plans to construct large industrial zones in China. Possible sites include Shandong Province's Qingdao

City, Hebei Province's Qinhuangdao, Liaoning Province's Yingkou City, and Tianjin Municipality. Korea will send a delegation to China in March to negotiate relevant matters with local governments in China.

The plan will mainly be undertaken and carried out by the Korean Land Development Public Corporation. Last November, Korea conducted on-the-spot investigations and finally confirmed the above places as possible sites for setting up industrial zones.

Korea plans to set up industrial zones in Qingdao and Tianjin from 1992 to 1993. If the plan proceeds well, it will continue its plan of setting up industrial zones in Yingkou and Qinhuangdao from 1994 to 1995.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Xu Dunxin Holds Consultations in Manila

HK2904071391 Beijing International Service
in Tagalog 1130 GMT 27 Apr 91

[Text] A two-day regular consultative meeting between Chinese Foreign Ministry officials, led by Vice Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin, and officials of the Philippine Department of Foreign Affairs ended in Manila yesterday. Both sides expressed satisfaction over continuing good relations between the two countries during the past few years, particularly in the fields of politics, economics, culture, education, and science and technology. Ways to enhance this friendly cooperation also were discussed.

The Philippine side reaffirmed and reiterated their government's one-China policy. Both sides warmly exchanged pledges to continue the process of trying to resolve the Cambodia problem and other international issues, including peace in the Asia-Pacific region.

During an interview with newsmen in Manila, Xu Dunxin said that if China were to become an ASEAN (?dialogue) partner, it would benefit both China and ASEAN, as well as contributing to peace and prosperity in the region. China already attaches great importance to ASEAN, which it hopes will remain secure, united and progressive so as to enhance the peace and progress of the region.

Security Threat Denied

HK2704024491 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 27 Apr 91

[Text] A top PRC official assured the Philippine Government and other countries in the Asia-Pacific region that Beijing will not be a threat to the region's security.

According to PRC Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Xu Dunxin, the Chinese military's primary objectives are to ensure its internal security and to protect itself from external aggression. This was in reaction to Singaporean Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong's statement that China, India, and Japan will become security threats should the Americans leave the region.

Cambodian Resistance Observes 1 May Cease-Fire

OW3004130791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1226 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Text] Bangkok, April 30 (XINHUA)—The High Command of the National Army of an Independent Kampuchea (ANKI) under Prince Norodom Ranariddh has ordered its field commanders in Cambodia to respect the temporary ceasefire from May 1.

In a communique issued by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's personal representative office here today, the High Command said the order was given on April 29, 1991, to all ANKI field commanders to respect the temporary cessation of hostilities from midnight of May 1.

The order was given in conformity with the joint declaration of the Cambodian National Resistance dated April 26, 1991, and with the desire to create an atmosphere propitious to peace and national reconciliation in order to allow the reconvening of the Jakarta meeting of the two co-chairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia and the members of the Cambodian Supreme National Council so as to pave the way for a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian conflict, it said.

"The ANKI reserves the right of self-defense against all attacks launched by enemies against its forces and against the civilian population living in our liberated zones," it said.

"We strongly believe that a genuine and lasting ceasefire can only be implemented within the framework of the comprehensive solution to solve the Cambodian conflict in conformity with the United Nations peace plan," it added.

It said that "it is unfortunate that Hanoi and Phnom Penh continue to have serious reluctance and are creating obstacles to accept the above mentioned peace plan."

Singapore Official Discusses PRC Reform

OW3004130591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1231 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Text] Singapore, April 30 (XINHUA)—Singapore's Deputy Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong said here today that the reform in China is a very big task, and has been quite successful despite some problems.

China's steady economic development and smooth political evolution would have a great influence in the region, he said in an exclusive interview with XINHUA. He was speaking on the eve of a two-week goodwill visit to Beijing.

China could play a positive role in maintaining peace and stability in Asia, he said.

"Everybody is hoping for the success of China's reform and its development. This is a hope not only for Chinese people but also other countries," he said.

China and Singapore established diplomatic relations last October.

Lee Hsien Loong, who is also the minister for trade and industry, said his visit, the first since relations were established, would be important, and he hoped it would further promote the already close and friendly ties between the two countries.

Since his last visit in 1985, China had made dramatic progress. "I would like to see at first hand the transformation, especially in the economic field," he said.

On economic cooperation between China and Singapore, Lee said, "Our two governments have initiated the contacts and maintain a conducive environment for trade and investments. However, the initiative for actual business transactions must come from the private sector."

He hoped corporations and businesses would capitalize on the existing warm ties, and develop opportunities into substantive projects.

France To Continue S. Pacific Nuclear Testing

OW2904094591 Beijing XINHUA in English
0936 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Text] Wellington, April 29 (XINHUA)—French Prime Minister Michel Rocard has ruled out today the possibility of stopping the country's nuclear testing in the South Pacific, saying that was "beyond the country's reach."

Rocard made the statement at a news conference jointly given by him and New Zealand Prime Minister Jim Bolger this afternoon.

Both in answering questions during the conference and in his toast at the luncheon given in his honor by Jim Bolger, Rocard said France remained convinced that the nuclear deterrent has played an essential role in maintaining peace in the world in the last forty years.

"It will continue to do so until a significant change is brought about in the international situation, which one can now reasonably hope may not be long," Rocard noted. "We consider it necessary to maintain the level of our own deterrent capability," he said, arguing that the tests present no particular threat to New Zealand, or even to the islands closest to the testing venue.

More than a dozen of nuclear tests have been recorded in the South Pacific area annually over the past few years, according to local sources.

Referring to the strong opposition to the nuclear testing in the South Pacific by New Zealand Prime Minister Jim Bolger at the luncheon, Rocard called for "looking beyond this disagreement"—which he said the two countries must accept and then overcome.

France's nuclear testing and its military presence in the South Pacific were also attacked by a group of protesters just 20 metres off the official welcoming ceremony accorded to Rocard in front of the parliament building early this morning. The protesters holding models of rocket and

missiles also performed farce amid the shouting "Mr. Rocard—French military out of South Pacific."

Sino-Indonesian Symposium Opens in Shanghai

OW3004062691 Shanghai Voice of Pujiang
in Mandarin to Taiwan 1000 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Text] The first Sino-Indonesian symposium sponsored jointly by Shanghai's Institute for the Study of International Issues and Indonesia's Center for the Study of Strategic and International Issues opened at Shanghai's Jinjiang Hotel auditorium yesterday. This is the first important academic activity held by the two countries since the restoration of their diplomatic ties.

Participants studied, from different angles and levels, the further development of Sino-Indonesian relations with reference to the global economy, the development trend in political and security issues, development in the Asia-Pacific region and its impact on China and Indonesia, and relations between China and Southeast Asia.

Fiji President Ends Tour, Departs 29 Apr

OW2904154091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1503 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Text] Guangzhou, April 29 (XINHUA)—Fijian President Penaia Kanatabatu Ganilau left here for home this evening, after an eight day visit to China.

Following his tour of Beijing, President Ganilau had visited Shanghai, Hangzhou and Hainan.

Near East & South Asia

Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Algerian Reactor

OW3004120391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1142 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)—The cooperation between China and Algeria in nuclear field is entirely for peaceful purposes, a spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry said here today.

Making remarks on the nuclear reactor in Algeria, the spokesman said that in February 1983, China and Algeria signed a protocol on nuclear cooperation, in which China agreed to provide Algeria with a heavy water reactor for research.

The spokesman said the power of the reactor is very small, with a designed power of 10 megawatt and the maximum thermal power of 15 megawatt. It will be totally groundless to allege, as some Western media do, that the reactor can be used to make nuclear weapons, the spokesman added.

China was not a party in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in 1983, the spokesman went on, so there was no such a question as submitting to IAEA safeguards or supervision.

However, he added, China asked the Algerian Government to pledge that the reactor be used only for peaceful purposes and the Algerian Government did make a clear promise to this effect.

Since China joined the IAEA in 1984, the spokesman noted, China has made acceptance of IAEA safeguards and supervision one of the preconditions for its nuclear export.

He stated that according to China's information, the Algerian side will brief the IAEA on the nuclear cooperation between China and Algeria and discuss with it the issue of submitting the reactor to IAEA safeguards and supervision.

China's nuclear export is strictly guided by its policy of nuclear non-proliferation, the spokesman said, adding China does not stand for, or encourage, or itself engage in nuclear proliferation, nor does it help other countries to develop nuclear weapons.

The spokesman explained there are three principles guiding China's nuclear export, namely, guarantee for peaceful use, submission to IAEA safeguards and supervision, and non-transfer to a third country.

Bangladesh Army Chief of Staff Visits

Meets Li Peng

OW2704141291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1133 GMT 27 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng met with Noor Uddin Khan, visiting chief of staff of the Army of Bangladesh, and his party here today.

According to a Chinese official present at the meeting, Li said he was very happy to meet Noor Uddin again.

China and Bangladesh are neighbors, Li went on, and they have traditional friendly relations. The friendship between the two peoples have a profound basis, he added.

He noted that as developing nations, the two countries share identical and similar views on many international and regional issues.

Li stated that Noor Uddin represents the highest army leader to visit China since the new Bangladesh Government was set up, and that his current visit would surely play an active role in further promoting bilateral friendly relations.

He said that the Chinese people would never forget the contributions that late Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman made for establishing and developing friendly Sino-Bangladesh ties.

He expressed hope that the new Bangladesh Government, led by Prime Minister Khaleda Zia, would continue to enhance the friendly relations between the two countries.

Li asked Noor Uddin to pass his greetings to Zia. Li also welcomed her to visit China at a time convenient to her.

During the 30-minute meeting, Noor Uddin said the Bangladesh Government, armed forces and people cherish a very deep feeling of friendship toward the Chinese Government, the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) and the Chinese people.

He noted that Bangladesh held the visit to Bangladesh by Li Peng in 1989 in high esteem, for it served to further consolidate and strengthen bilateral friendship.

The chief of army staff stressed that the new Bangladesh Government treasures its friendship with China, and that the government and the armed forces would make active efforts to further promote bilateral ties in the future.

Noor Uddin also conveyed to Li regards from Prime Minister Zia.

Xu Xin, deputy chief of general staff of the PLA, was present at the meeting.

Meets Chi Haotian

OW2704104391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0722 GMT 27 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA)—Chi Haotian, chief of general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, met with and hosted a dinner for Noor Uddin Khan, chief of army staff of Bangladesh, and his party here today.

Meets Qin Jiwei

OW2704122091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1046 GMT 27 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor and Defence Minister General Qin Jiwei met with Lieutenant General Noor Uddin Khan, chief of army staff of Bangladesh, and his party here this evening.

In a conversation, both Qin Jiwei and Noor Uddin Khan expressed their satisfaction with the smooth development of Sino-Bangladesh friendly relations.

After the meeting, Qin hosted a dinner in honor of the Bangladesh guests.

General Xu Xin, deputy chief of general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, was present on the occasion.

Roundup on Baker's Mideast Peace Efforts

HK3004151791 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
28 Apr 91 p 6

["Roundup": by Wang Shifang (3769 1102 5364): "Difficult Problems of Regional Peace Conference"]

[Text] Since 7 March James Baker, U.S. secretary of state, has visited the Middle East three times. During his visits, he tried to arrange a regional peace conference on the Middle East problems and expected that this would

achieve direct negotiations between the Arab parties concerned and Israel, settle their conflicts, and solve the Palestinian problem.

It was reported that while Baker first visited Israel, David Levi, Israeli minister of foreign affairs, put the "idea" of holding a regional peace conference to Baker. The Israeli "idea" is an attempt to circumvent participation by the United Nations and the permanent members of the Security Council and evading two Security Council resolutions, Nos. 242 and 338. It also demands that this regional peace conference be merely in the "nature of etiquette" and that Israel hold direct bilateral talks with the Arab parties concerned immediately after the opening ceremony.

After Baker's shuttle visits and a lot of work, some Arab countries stated that they did not rigidly adhere to the form of the conference but emphasized that any conference must be based on the two resolutions, Nos. 242 and 338, and demanded that Israel agree to the solution of the Middle East problems using the principle of "exchanging territories for peace." Namely, the necessity of Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories Israel has occupied. Syria, however, reiterates that it will only accept an international Middle East peace conference chaired by the United Nations, attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council and the relevant parties to the conflict between the Arab countries and Israel. Regarding the problem of who will attend the conference on behalf of the Palestinians, Israel has declared that it will hold talks only with the Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza Strip and is against having dialogue with the PLO and Palestinians from East Jerusalem. However, the Palestinian figures who have held talks with Baker constantly reiterate that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that they are against the exclusion of the PLO.

Very obviously the different attitudes of both Arab countries and Israel reflect the very great difference existing between them. At the same time, the United States and Israel have failed to reach a consensus on this issue. To cause Arab countries to participate in the regional peace conference, the United States asked Israel to accept the two Security Council resolutions. It also repeatedly asked Israel to stop building Jewish immigrant settlement areas by way of "establishing trust." However, not only were its requests rejected but Israel also built two new settlement areas during Baker's three visits to the Middle East, "challenging Washington." In addition, as regards the issue of participation in the conference by the Soviet Union, Israel declares that unless the Soviet Union resumes diplomatic relations with Israel, it is against participation by the Soviet Union. This also embarrasses the United States.

Although Baker frequently visited the Middle East and repeatedly conducted long consultations with all parties, he admitted that he "was unable to close the gap existing

between the Arabs and Israelis on the conditions for holding a peace conference."

Some U.S. public opinion says that "if Baker wants to actually bring about a Middle East peace conference, he must at least remove the differences in the following several issues": 1) The structural issue of the conference, namely a regional or an international conference; 2) Whether or not Israel will accept the two UN resolutions, Nos. 242 and 338, as the foundation for solving the problems; and 3) Who will attend the conference on behalf of the Palestinian people? In addition, a series of other problems, including the place, agenda, procedure, and date of the conference, are by no means easily solved.

It appears that problems and differences centered on the conference are numerous and serious. Although Baker was travel-stained and visited the Middle East three times, as he said himself, he "still has a long way to go."

Pakistan Not To Bargain Over Nuclear Program

OW2704183091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1546 GMT 27 Apr 91

[Text] Islamabad, April 27 (XINHUA)—Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif said today that his government would never sacrifice its national principles and interests by forgoing or bargaining over its peaceful nuclear program.

Addressing a large public meeting in Bannu, a northwest frontier province, he said despite repeated assurance by Pakistan, certain foreigners had alleged that Pakistan was manufacturing an atomic bomb.

"They desire that we forgo or bargain on our peaceful nuclear program, which we shall never," he said.

The United States suspended its economic and military aid to Pakistan last October on the pretext that the country is making an atomic bomb, and it insisted that stopping the alleged nuclear program is the precondition for resumption of the 700-million-dollar U.S. aid this year to Pakistan.

Sharif stressed that his government would not go to some super power with a beggar bowl, repenting and asking for restoration of the aid.

Pakistani Government was committed to the policy of self-reliance and wanted to emerge as a nation of self-respect, he said. "We have decided neither to bow down nor to bargain on vital national interests," he added.

Israeli Scientists Attend Forum in Beijing

TA2604092191 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST
in English 26 Apr 91 p 18

[Report by Ted Plafker]

[Text] Beijing—Chinese and Israeli scientists gathered here this week for a joint academic workshop, the first of

its kind and the latest example of increasingly open interaction between the two countries.

Sponsored jointly by the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities and the Chinese Academy of Sciences Institute of Geography, the three-day workshop focused on the efficient use of water in agriculture—an area in which Israeli expertise and Chinese needs are particularly well matched.

According to Dr. Yosef Shalhevet, director of the Israel Academy's liaison office here, Chinese scientists are aware of Israel's pre-eminence in irrigation technology and familiar with some specific Israeli texts on the subject.

"They know about our success, but the more they hear us talk about it, the more interested they become," said Shalhevet.

The Chinese government, warning of worsening water shortages in the north and west of the country, has made water conservation a top priority for the next 10 years.

"What we saw of Chinese research is not so advanced, but in terms of applying the technology they do have, their work has been good," said Prof. Gid'on Dagan of Tel Aviv University, one of seven Israeli participants in the workshop.

"Some of our drip technology is very inexpensive and would be useful for them," he added.

Syrian President Receives CPPCC's Gu Mu

*OW3004203791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1958 GMT 30 Apr 91*

[Text] Damascus, April 30 (XINHUA)—President Hafiz al-Asad said today he hoped that the ties of friendship and cooperation between Syria and China will develop steadily.

The remarks were made during a meeting with Gu Mu, deputy chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), and the accompanying Chinese delegation.

The talks between the two sides dealt with the recent developments in the Middle East, the regional and international changes, bilateral relations between Syria and China and ways of consolidating them, a reliable Chinese source here said.

At the meeting President al-Asad stressed the need to maintain contacts between Syrian and Chinese officials at various levels and in all fields, with a view to enhancing mutual understanding between the two countries.

On his part, Gu Mu briefed the Syrian president on the achievements made in China's national economy and appreciated Syria's attitude toward the Arab-Israeli conflict and other Middle East problems.

The meeting was attended by Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, Syrian vice-president and deputy leader of the

Syrian National Progressive Front, and Chinese Ambassador to Damascus Zhang Zhen.

Gu Mu arrived here on an eight-day official visit on April 23 at the invitation of Vice-President Mashariqah.

Over the past few days the Chinese delegation made a tour of the Syrian city of Aleppo and Latakia Harbor.

UAE Official, PRC Envoy Discuss Gulf Security

*OW2804152191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1503 GMT 28 Apr 91*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, April 28 (XINHUA)—A senior official of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) said today that the maintenance of security and stability in the Gulf region should be guaranteed through reliance on the strength of the Gulf states themselves.

The statement was made by Shaykh Hamad Bin Muhammad al-Sharqi, member of the UAE Supreme Federal Council and ruler of Fujairah Emirate, at a meeting with the Chinese Ambassador to the UAE Wang Zhen at the ruler's office in Fujairah.

Al-Sharqi asserted that the Gulf states, in the aftermath of the Gulf war, should enhance their cooperation and coordinate their policies to jointly assume their responsibility in maintaining peace and security in the region.

Referring to the recent visits by UAE President Shaykh Zayid Bin-Sultan Al Nuhayan to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar, Al-Sharqi said the tour was aimed at coordinating with the leaders of these states on the issue of security and stability in the Gulf region.

Al-Sharqi added that Shaykh Zayid will also visit the sultanate of Oman in a few days to discuss the matter.

The UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman form the Gulf Cooperation Council, a regional grouping mainly for boosting economic ties. But the organization has enhanced defense cooperation since the outbreak of the Gulf crisis last August.

Al-Sharqi criticised certain Western media for exaggerating the seriousness of the situation in the Gulf in an irresponsible manner, saying that those involved had premeditated designs, but he did not specify.

Referring to other Middle East problems, the UAE official said these problems were complex and should be resolved in a just, lasting and comprehensive manner.

"Any attempts to reach speedy, transient resolutions would be counter-productive," he said.

Al-Sharqi also reiterated his country's desire to enhance cooperation with China, saying the UAE will effectively cooperate with China in many fields, including the construction of a dry dock in the Fujairah Emirate as well as agriculture and fisheries.

West Europe

French Foreign Minister Continues Visit

Meets Li Peng

OW3004145991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1319 GMT 30 Apr 91

[By reporter Li Huailin (2621 2037 2651)]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Apr (XINHUA)—Premier Li Peng of the State Council met French Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Roland Dumas and his entourage at Ziguang Hall of Zhongnanhai this afternoon.

According to a briefing by a Foreign Ministry official, Li Peng first extended a warm welcome to the French foreign minister and his entourage on behalf of the Chinese Government. He said: "Your visit marks the normalization of Sino-French relations. I am very pleased." Li Peng gladly recalled his five visits to France.

Foreign Minister Dumas said that his first visit to China was in 1958 in the company of Medes-France. He said: "I have always worked to maintain good relations between France and China."

Dumas recalled the history of the development of Sino-French relations. He pointed out: "We have watched and observed the situation of China over the past two years. The direction of China's development convinces us that it is correct for us to resume relations with China now."

At the guests' request, Li Peng briefed them on China's domestic situation. He emphasized that China's political and economic situation is stable and reform is continuing." [no starting quotation mark as received]

Speaking of China's economic situation, Li Peng pointed out: Through economic improvement and rectification, we have effectively brought inflation under control. The once sluggish market is also undergoing a change. In the first quarter, China's economy grew by 13 percent and the growth rate is estimated at 10 percent for the second quarter. Therefore, China's overall economic situation is good.

Li Peng pointed out: Transportation, energy, communications, steel, and petrochemicals are the priorities of China's development in the coming decade. China and France have a bright future in cooperation in these fields.

He said that China has picked Citroen as one of its partners for cooperation in the automobile industry. China hopes that there will be more cooperation projects with France.

Li Peng said that China has helped Algeria build a very small nuclear reactor. It is an experimental one solely for peaceful use. Now, some people in the international community are making a fuss of this in order to vilify China. The Foreign Ministry spokesman has issued a statement today on this subject to clarify the matter.

Foreign Minister Dumas said: The viewpoints of France and China on many international issues are close or identical. France believes that the world order should be established on the principles of international law for peace, respect for sovereignty, respect for national independence, and disarmament.

He said: The United Nations should play an important role in the process of establishing a new world order.

Qian Qichen, state councillor and foreign minister, was present at the meeting.

Algerian Reactor Discussed

OW3004150591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1449 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng met the visiting French Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Roland Dumas and his party here this afternoon.

On behalf of the Chinese Government, Li expressed a warm welcome to the French guests. He said, "Your current visit marks the normalization of Sino-French relations."

Li briefed the visitors on China's economic situation. He said that through improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, China has effectively controlled inflation.

He said that the sluggish market situation is changing. The economic growth rate in the first quarter of this year was 13 percent and that of the second quarter is expected to be 10 percent.

Thus, he said, China's economic situation is good in general.

Li said that the focuses of China's development during the next decade will be on communications, energy, steel and petrochemicals.

He said that in those areas China and France have fine prospects for co-operation.

He said that China has selected France's Citroen automobile company as a partner in its automobile industry, and China hopes to set up more co-operation projects with France in future.

Li said that China has helped Algeria build a small experimental nuclear reactor for peaceful purposes. But certain people are making an issue of this.

He added that a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman today made a statement to clarify the matter.

Dumas said that France and China share similar or identical views on many international issues.

He said that France holds that the world order should be built on the basis of principles of international law, such as peace, respect for the sovereignty and independence of other countries, and disarmament.

He said that the United Nations should play a more positive role in the process of building a new international order.

State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen was present at the meeting.

Meets Jiang Zemin

*OW3004150991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1355 GMT 30 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here today with visiting French Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Roland Dumas, and his party.

Jiang extended a warm welcome to Dumas on his latest visit to China. "We are now old friends," he said.

Dumas expressed thanks to Jiang for meeting himself and his party. He said that he was very happy to visit China again.

Jiang said that France is not an unfamiliar country to the Chinese people. It has produced many great thinkers, writers and artists, including Montesquieu, Rousseau, Hugo and Balzac, he said, adding that these are all familiar names to the Chinese people.

"I read many of their works when I was young," Jiang said. "Many Chinese leaders, including Zhou Enlai, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yi and Nie Rongzhen, once studied in France."

"China and France have a tradition of friendly relations," he said.

Jiang said that the world has many varieties of systems; some countries practise the capitalist system, some the socialist system.

The policy of "one country, two systems", initiated by Deng Xiaoping, basically means that China's mainland will continue to practise its socialist system, while Hong Kong, after the transfer of its administration to China, will continue to carry on its capitalist system, and also maintain its political system and life style.

Jiang pointed out that it is impossible to force all the countries in the world to adopt the same system.

"China and France should strengthen contacts and enhance understanding," Jiang said. "Your visit to China will help deepen the understanding between the two countries."

"As an old Chinese saying goes: 'seeing is believing'," Jiang said. "We hope that even more French friends will come to visit China in the future."

Qian Qichen, state councillor and foreign minister, attended the meeting.

Dumas Holds Press Conference

*OW0105111791 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 0930 GMT 1 May 91*

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] At a press conference held in Beijing this morning, Dumas, French Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, said that France is willing to further develop cooperation with countries in this region, including China.

Dumas stressed that China is a big nation playing a decisive role in the world. He said: China has great possibilities for future development and will play a big role in Asia and the world. He said: France and China share identical or similar views on many international issues. As regards the new international order, both sides maintain that it is best to have a multipolar world, not a world controlled by one or two superpowers. Both sides also maintain that from the Gulf crisis one can see that the United Nations and its Security Council are playing an increasingly important role, and it is hoped that this role may be consolidated and developed.

Comments on Reactor

*LD3004133491 Paris International Service
in French 1230 GMT 30 Apr 91*

[Caroline Puelle report from Beijing]

[Text] The construction of a nuclear power station in Algeria is being followed very closely by the rest of the world. Roland Dumas, the French minister of foreign affairs, who is visiting Beijing, reacted this morning. I remind you that China is helping Algeria with this project, Roland Dumas:

[Begin Dumas recording] China is a nuclear power, like France. Like France, China has not signed the Nonproliferation Treaty. However, France applies the spirit and the letter of this treaty with much caution and care. I thus posed the question in those terms to Chinese officials, who pointed out to me that the Chinese leaders had indeed concluded an agreement with the Algerian leaders, and that this conformed in all respects with international regulations. I think that by tomorrow I will have some extra details, which I have requested. If this is the case I will communicate them to you during my news conference. [end recording]

Further on Reactor

*HK0105051091 Hong Kong AFP in English 0441 GMT
1 May 91*

[Text] Beijing, May 1 (AFP)—Algeria is not seeking to develop a nuclear weapon and has accepted China's request that it submit to standard controls, French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas cited Chinese officials Wednesday as saying.

Speaking at a news conference at the end of his three-day visit, Mr Dumas said he had been provided with "a

number of details" about Sino-Algerian nuclear cooperation during his talks with China's leaders.

According to the London weekly *THE OBSERVER*, Beijing is helping Algeria develop a nuclear device.

"It is out of the question that Algeria is developing nuclear weapons," Mr Dumas quoted the Chinese leadership as having told him.

"Algeria has agreed to make public all information related to its cooperation with China" in the nuclear sector, he added.

The cooperation currently involves the development of a "research center of small capacity for purely civilian aims," he said.

Mr Dumas, who met Monday and Tuesday with his counterpart Qian Qichen and Premier Li Peng, left Beijing for the southern city of Guangzhou and was due to head on to Hong Kong.

Wan Li Meets German Parliamentarian

*OW2604143391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1342 GMT 26 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA)—Chairman Wan Li of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee met here today with Hans Stercken, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the German Parliament.

Stercken, who is also honorary president of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), arrived here yesterday on his way to Pyongyang to attend the 85th IPU conference.

Wan Li told the visitor that China and Germany, which have no conflict of fundamental interests, should have more exchanges and expand cooperation.

"This is of great importance for world peace and stability," Wan said.

He explained that China should strengthen its socialist democracy and legal system in order to push forward the national economy.

China will also make more efforts to increase exchanges and cooperation with other countries, he added.

Wan also praised Stercken for his efforts to promote Sino-German relations.

Stercken expressed the hope that trade and economic cooperation between the two countries will be further expanded, adding that far-sighted statesmen in the two countries should work to this end.

Wan and Stercken also exchanged views on international issues of common concern.

Meeting With Liao Hansheng

*OW2704093791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0718 GMT 27 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA)—Liao Hansheng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) and chairman of the NPC Foreign Affairs Committee, met here today with Hans Stercken, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the German Parliament and honorary president of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

They had a friendly exchange of views on international issues of common interest.

Zeng Tao, vice-chairman of the NPC Foreign Affairs Committee, attended the meeting.

Liu Huaqiu Meets Italian Foreign Undersecretary

*AU2704173691 Rome ANSA in English 1234 GMT
27 Apr 91*

[Text] (ANSA) Beijing, April 27—Bilateral relations, the United Nations, the situation in the Soviet Union and in the two Koreas, nuclear arms reductions were discussed at talks here Saturday between Italian Foreign Undersecretary Claudio Vitalone and his Chinese counterpart, Liu Huaqiu.

At a press conference after the meeting, Vitalone said the talks will help improve relations between the two countries, strained after the Tiananmen Square massacre of 1989.

Vitalone, here to sign a cultural cooperation agreement, also prepared the visit Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis is scheduled to make May 19.

He said he [word indistinct] great determination by Chinese authorities to boost the United Nation's role as forum for the resolution of international crises," adding that he also spoke with his hosts of South Korea's application to join this [words indistinct] also stressed the need for all governments to allow international inspectors to visit nuclear facilities.

Liu Huaqiu expressed his country's concern for the Soviet Union's economic and political stability although he admitted that relations between Asia's two giants will probably never be as they were in the 1950's, Vitalone said.

Beijing, he continued, is following "with apprehension the events in the Soviet Union and after initial hesitation it now supports reforms [words indistinct] by President Mikhail Gorbachev. [single quotation marks in preceding paragraph as received]

The Chinese deputy foreign minister expressed interest in expanding relations with [word indistinct] with the European Community. Vitalone for his part confirmed Rome's willingness to do so, as shown by the signing of a new cooperation agreement.

Vitalone then expressed the hope that China will be able to resolve its [words indistinct] and continue on the road to economic and social progress.

Culture Pact Signed

*OW2704181691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1205 GMT 27 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA)—The 1991-93 cultural cooperation plan between the Chinese and the Italian Governments was signed here this afternoon.

Liu Deyou, Chinese vice-minister of culture, and Claudio Vitalone, Italian deputy foreign minister, signed the plan on behalf of their respective governments. He Jingzhi, Chinese acting minister of culture, was present on the occasion.

According to the plan, China and Italy will cooperate in the fields of education, science and technology, art, press, radio and television, sports and exchange of youth delegations.

Prior to the signing ceremony, Liu held talks with Vitalone and an Italian Governmental culture delegation led by him.

Later this afternoon, He Jingzhi met with and hosted a dinner for the Italian guests.

The delegation arrived here April 25 at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Culture.

Italian Foreign Affairs Advisor Departs

*OW3004123491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1219 GMT 30 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)—U. Vattani, advisor of foreign affairs to Italian prime minister, wound up his China tour and left here today.

Yesterday, Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen met with Vattani, and they exchanged views in a friendly atmosphere on the current international situation and on further improving bilateral ties.

Vattani asked Qian to pass to Chinese Premier Li Peng a letter from Italian Prime Minister G. Andreotti.

Liu Shuqing, director of the Foreign Affairs Office under the State Council, also met Vattani yesterday.

During his stay in China, Vattani held talks with Jiang Enzhu, Chinese assistant foreign minister.

Vattani arrived here April 25 as guest of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

Political & Social

RENMIN RIBAO Editorial Hails May Day

OW3004181391 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0921 GMT 30 Apr 91

[RENMIN RIBAO 1 May editorial: "Actively Plunge Into the Great Practice of Construction and Reform: In Celebration of 1 May International Labor Day"]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Apr (XINHUA)—Today we, along with the laboring all over the world, joyously celebrate our own festival of fighting in unity—1 May International Labor Day.

We are at a crucial period in the pioneering history of the Chinese nation. The Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee held toward the end of last year adopted the "Proposals of the CPC Central Committee for Formulating the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development," and the recently convened Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress approved the "Outline of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the PRC." The theme spelled out at these two sessions is to summarize the preceding decade and plan the next one for wholeheartedly building socialism with Chinese characteristics. The sessions called on the Chinese people of all nationalities to imbue themselves with a profound sense of responsibility and urgency toward history and the times, actively plunge into the great practice of construction and reform, and, under the CPC's leadership, work assiduously with one heart and one mind in striving to fulfill the sacred mission entrusted upon us by history and comprehensively realize the magnificent tasks laid down in the "outline."

The goal has been defined and the course has been charted. What is most important now is implementation. Without implementation, even a better program and plan can become empty talk. In implementing the program and plan in a true sense, we must mobilize and organize the people of the whole country to make concerted efforts. Should we say construction and reform is a gigantic ship, then workers, peasants, intellectuals, and all other laborers are the crew of the ship and each of them shoulders an important duty. As the nation's destiny, the motherland's future, and the people's happiness all hinge upon the ship, all members of the crew should help each other in cleaving through the winds and waves and striving to drive the gigantic ship sailing toward the coast of victory. As the leading class in China, the working class should play the role as a vanguard and backbone in the struggle to realize the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan. Always faithful to the party's leadership and the cause of socialism, the Chinese working class withstood the severe tests of storms and rough and bumpy roads. The more than two decade long revolutionary war brought to an end a semi-feudal and semi-colonial society in Chinese history; and the

more than four decades of economic construction, especially the decade-long reform and opening, enabled China to embark on the promising road to rid poverty and become well off. The working class is most penetratingly aware of the truth that only socialism can save and develop China. By relying on the staunch rank and file of the working class, China has the most important guarantee for realizing the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan. Science and technology are the primary productive forces. Intellectuals constitute an important component of the working class. We should rely on the working class, including intellectuals, and bring their role into full play.

We shall deepen reform in order to realize the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan. The ultimate goal of reform is to promote the expansion of productive forces and all-around progress of society, improve the people's living standard, and bring into better play the superiority of socialist system. Herein lies the vital interests of the people of the whole country. The working class and all laborers should enthusiastically support and take part in reform, offering ideas and making rationalization suggestions. At certain periods or in some areas of reform, the interests of a segment of the population may be affected: they may receive a smaller or later benefit than other people, or they may have to make temporary and partial sacrifice. To endure slight "labor pains" in the course of reform is essential and worthwhile for the vital and long-range interests of the people. No great cause in the world can be accomplished without a price, let alone the party and the government tried to handle various contradictions cropping up in reform as justly and reasonably as possible. As far as this is concerned, we trust that the working class will surely and fully understand. Only understanding can lead to a calm and harmonious state of mind and enhance unity.

The tasks for China's national economic and social development in the coming decade and during the Eighth Five-Year Plan are arduous and can be accomplished by exerting efforts. It is better to overestimate than underestimate difficulties. We are encountering and will encounter many difficulties both at the present and in the future. We must be mentally prepared for a hard struggle. An unprecedented undertaking will encounter difficulties never seen before. The more formidable difficulties are, the greater successes and progress we will win after overcoming the difficulties. In the past, the Chinese people, suffering hunger and cold, fought unflinchingly and heroically under a hail of bullets; and a large number of heroes and models, such as Dong Cunrui, Huang Jiguang, Wang Jinxi, Lei Feng, Jiao Yulu, and Jiang Zhuying, emerged during the years of war and construction period. Many of them died at war or were exhausted to death at their posts. Today, we are leading a comfortable life with better food and clothing than before. Especially through the more than decade long reform and opening, we finally found the road for building socialism with Chinese characteristics, revealing the correctness of the party's basic line and the superiority of socialist system. Our successes and progress are acknowledged by the world. Nevertheless, ideas of seeking personal

fame, gains, and enjoyment developed among some comrades under the situation of reform and opening and because of the mistake of "being tough in one aspect and soft in another" a few years ago. At that time, the party's glorious tradition of hard struggle was seemingly forgotten, while workers, peasants, and intellectuals, who quietly immersed themselves in hard work, became unpopular. Following the Fourth Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee, with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the nucleus, resolutely and swiftly corrected the mistake, set the direction to the right, reinvigorated the revolutionary spirit, and embarked on a new march. "Every man is responsible for the destiny of his country." Facing the motherland's promising socialist undertaking and the magnificent 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, an ardent patriot who actively takes part in construction and reform will certainly muster his courage, meet difficulties head-on, and work hard in taking one after another "fortress" and winning successive victories.

More than a century ago, the oppressed and exploited working class sang loudly: "In producing happiness for mankind, it entirely depends on ourselves." Today the Chinese working class and all laboring people, who are the masters of the socialist country, will strive to produce their own happiness and create a bright future for mankind amidst the stirring music of the "Internationale."

Qiao Shi, Hoang Van Hoan Mark May Day

OW2804102191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0952 GMT 28 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA)—Qiao Shi, a Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, called on veteran Vietnamese Hoang Van Hoan here today, days before May 1 International Labor Day.

Qiao extended festival greetings to 86-year old Hoang and wished him good health and a long life.

Qiao also thanked the old friend of the Chinese people for his support to China's reform and opening policies and for the lot of work he has done to resume and develop the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese people.

Hoang wished the Chinese people new successes in implementing the Eighth Five-Year Plan under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

Hoang told Qiao that with the approaching of May Day, he thought of his motherland and the Vietnamese people.

Earlier, Geng Biao, a Standing Committee member of the party Central Advisory Commission, also called on his old friend Hoang Van Hoan.

Song Urges Cadres To Improve Ties With Masses

HK0105065391 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
21 Apr 91 p 1

[Article by Song Ping (1345 1627): "Enhancing Consciousness in Implementing Mass Line: Preface to Book 'The People's Good Cadres'"]

[Text] To celebrate the 70th anniversary of the CPC's founding, the General Office of the Central Organization Department compiled this book, "The People's Good Cadres." This is a significant job. Giving publicity to the progressive deeds of these comrades will play a role in promoting, maintaining, and carrying forward the party's fine tradition, strengthening the ideological and style building of the cadre contingent, and unfolding the activities of learning from Comrade Jiao Yulu.

After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our country entered a new historical period. Our party led the entire people throughout the country to build socialism with Chinese characteristics, and great achievements attracting worldwide attention were made. At the same time, a large number of outstanding party leading cadres were trained and brought up. Those recorded by the book "The People's Good Cadres" are their representatives. These comrades have different personal experiences and work in different posts, but they share common points as follows: They are all faithful to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, hold firm to the communist belief and the party spirit, and resolutely oppose bourgeois liberalization. They persistently advance along the socialist road, persistently carry out reform and pursue the practice of opening up, and courageously play a groundbreaking role and score remarkable successes in implementing the party's basic line and building socialism with Chinese characteristics. They maintain close ties with the masses, work untiringly and selflessly, and serve the people wholeheartedly. They remain honest and incorrupt in performing official duties, maintain a hardworking and plain living style, set strict demands on themselves, play an exemplary role with their upright behavior, win the masses' trust and respect, and are praised by the masses as good cadres.

The fundamental reason why these comrades achieved marked results in their work was that they had full faith in the masses, always relied on the masses, and gave consideration to the fundamental interests of the masses whenever they considered and handled things. Whether leading cadres of the party are able to firmly keep the mass viewpoint in their minds and consciously and consistently carry out the party's mass line of doing everything for the benefit of the masses, doing everything by relying on the masses, and deciding on everything according to the formula of "from the masses, to the masses" that the party has formed and developed in the course of the prolonged revolutionary struggle is not only an issue concerning their work method and thinking method, but also a fundamental issue concerning their political position and their world outlook. Marxism holds that history is created by the masses, the masses

form the motive force that pushes society to advance, and the masses are real heroes. The socialist cause is the people's own cause. Without mass support and without fully arousing the initiative of the masses, nothing will be accomplished. Our party has been a ruling party for more than 40 years. In the power-holding position, one is faced with the danger of being divorced from the masses and is apt to commit the mistakes of subjectivism and bureaucratism. Therefore, leading cadres of the party at various levels should enhance their consciousness in implementing the mass line, often go among the masses, identify themselves with the masses, make bosom friends with the masses, modestly learn from the masses, and absorb nourishment and strength from the masses. They must not divorce themselves from the masses, stand aloof above the masses, indulge themselves in bureaucratic work style, or even abuse power to seek selfish gains. Only thus can we actually fulfill the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan adopted by the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress and the strategic task of redoubling our country's GNP by the end of this century.

The task of party cadres is to spread propaganda among the masses and organize the masses to struggle for the fulfillment of the grand objective in building socialism. It is of extreme importance to ensure the correctness of policy decisions made by party and government leaders at various levels. In any department or any locality, whether a policy decision is made correctly is a matter directly concerning the interests of the masses. To ensure the correctness of policy-making, leaders should keep abreast of things in reality, go among the masses to make investigations, adopt an attitude of not blindly following upper instructions and bookish theories but only act in light of the actual conditions, give full consideration to different opinions from various quarters, and make a correct decision through repeated opinion exchanges, comparisons, and democratic discussions. Things that most people among the masses want to do should be done properly by every possible means; things that most people among the masses are not willing to do should be held back; things that should be done but are still not understood by the masses should be done after the understanding of the masses is acquired through sufficient explanation; and things that the masses abhor and detest should be resolutely checked and eliminated. Thus, we shall be able fully to arouse the initiative and enthusiasm of the masses and form all-conquering might to effectively fulfill the party's tasks.

Leading cadres should always bear in mind the well-being of the masses. They should appear among the masses when the masses need them, do their utmost to help the masses overcome difficulties and solve problems, and work solidly to serve the masses and improve and enhance the living standards of the masses. They should "worry long before the rest of the world begins to worry, and rejoice only after the rest of the world has rejoiced." The values of our party leading cadres should be a willingness to make selfless devotion and to take the

job of seeking benefit for the masses as their highest responsibility. Cadres who really behave in this way will certainly be loved by the masses. Comrade Jiao Yulu was one of such cadres.

The party's fine tradition, fine work style, and fine systems can be maintained and carried forward only when they are incarnated by good cadres, especially leading cadres at various levels. It is my hope that the entire party membership and cadres will read this book, and will be inspired, encouraged, and spurred by the progressive deeds of the comrades included in this book so that they will set strict demands on themselves in their work, daily lives, and study, set a good example with their own behavior, and lead the masses to strive for new achievements. I believe that more good cadres supported and esteemed by the masses will emerge in our party and our socialist cause will certainly succeed!

9 April 1991

Zhu Rongji Returns to Beijing

OW2804145391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1439 GMT 28 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA)—Zhu Rongji, vice-premier of the State Council and mayor of Shanghai, returned to Beijing today after his visit to Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Spain, Germany and the European Economic Community (EEC).

Zhu was greeted at the airport by Secretary-General of the State Council Luo Gan and Vice-Foreign Minister Liu Huaqiu as well as diplomatic envoys of the above-mentioned countries and the EEC in Beijing.

Luo Gan Stresses Importance of Young People

OW3004080691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0830 GMT 28 Apr 91

[By reporters Sun Benyao (1327 2609 1031) and Niu Changzheng (3662 7022 1767)]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)—The Communist Youth League [CYL] Committee of Central Government Organs held a meeting at an auditorium of the State Council in Zhongnanhai today to hear reports on the advanced deeds of young people from central government organs. The purpose of the meeting is to promote the spirit of the "May 4 Movement" and to encourage contributions during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period.

Luo Gan, secretary of the Work Committee of Central Government Organs and secretary general of the State Council; Song Defu, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee; other comrades; and more than 800 representatives of young people and CYL workers from 91 central state organs, attended the meeting. [passage omitted]

Five youth activists delivered reports on their advanced deeds at the meeting. [passage on advanced deeds omitted]

After listening to the reports by the youth activists, Luo Gan said: Today, we have come to an important historical stage. The Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] have issued a great call to the whole party and the people of the entire country to realize the magnificent objective set by the Outline of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan. The younger generation, as one spanning this century and the next, should inherit China's important mission during the period when this century is about to end and the next century is about to begin. Realizing the strategic objective of quadrupling the GNP and enabling the people to lead a relatively comfortable life requires that the younger generation make bold explorations and work selflessly with an inexhaustible creativeness.

Luo Gan expressed the hope that more youth activities will come to the fore from central government organs. He said: To become youth activists, one should be determined to unswervingly follow the party; foster a strong sense of being masters of the country; temper an unyielding revolutionary will and a spirit of working hard and doing solid work; study hard; develop the ability to stand the test of hardships; create outstanding achievements; and become qualified personnel at various work posts who are both politically good and professionally competent.

In his speech, Song Defu, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, expressed the hope that CYL members and young people in central government organs will make new contributions to attaining the grand objective set by the Outline of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan in the next decade; and devote their youthfulness to the times and build the future with their youthfulness.

At the meeting, an appeal of the CYL Committee of the Central Government Organs to all CYL members in central government organs was read aloud. The appeal said: All CYL members in central government organs should vigorously implement the strategic arrangements of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the Fourth Session of the Seventh NPC and, while focusing on their own central tasks, launch an extensive socialist labor emulation campaign with the aim of encouraging young people to contribute to the Eighth Five-Year Plan, to create best results at their work posts, to do their work well, to write a new chapter in history with their new exploits and fine achievements, and thus to set an example for young people throughout the country.

Young Workers' Role in Enterprises Growing

OW2804103591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1002 GMT 28 Apr 91

[Text] Zhengzhou, April 28 (XINHUA)—Young workers, between 20 and 35, are playing an increasingly important role in China's industrial enterprises, according to a survey.

Statistics from the survey conducted recently in central China's Henan Province show that over 80 percent of the young workers are engaged in the frontlines of industrial production. Three million of the five million industrial workers in Henan Province are under 25 and are considered a mainstay in the country's industrial production.

Compared to earlier generations, the young workers have a higher level of education, a faster pace in everyday life, and are eager to gain more knowledge.

A major portion of the young workers are activer thinkers who have received at least a junior or senior middle school education. They are often dissatisfied with traditional methods of production and ingeniously design innovations which increase efficiency.

Peng Rui, 33, was assigned to lead a work group, with an average age of 27, to take part in the construction of a lock gate at the Gezhouba Dam. This so-called "largest lock gate in the world" was successfully installed at the dam, one of the country's key water conservancy projects.

Peng was very proud of the accomplishments of his group, since this was the first time such a gate had been built in China and the young people faced and overcame many difficulties. For their efforts they were awarded a State Silver Quality Medal, a commendation as a national advanced work group, and a state "May Day" work medal.

In order to up-grade their technological knowledge many of the young workers actively study in their spare time.

Statistics released by the Henan Provincial Federation of Trade Unions show that over 300,000 young workers have attended various in-service technical training, and more than one million take part in self-study courses.

Many of the young people have organized task teams and technological co-operation groups to help their factories deal with technical problems.

Over 2,000 task teams with more than 90,000 members have been formed in Henan Province alone. The teams have assisted in more than 50,000 technical projects, and have developed over 30,000 items of new technology which earned profits last year of over 400 million yuan.

The government and youth organizations encourage the young people to study and work hard, and organize various technical competitions. Over one million young workers in Henan have participated in such competitions, and over 3,000 technical lab workers have emerged as a result.

The reform drive during the past ten years has provided more chances and benefits for China's young people. However, they are not satisfied only to modernize their life with motorcycles and high-priced fashions.

On many occasions they complained that there are few chances for them to join in the administration of the factories.

Although 20,000 workers assemblies have been founded in Henan's state-owned enterprises in accordance with the state industrial enterprise law, the young people are still not satisfied.

The workers assemblies usually hold conferences every two years to hear and approve work reports given by factory directors. The factory leaders also often invite worker deputies to discuss their factory's production and service.

The young workers, however, have found that the major portion of the workers assemblies are either middle-aged and older workers. The young workers feel they do not have a large enough representation in the assemblies and as a result, they say, they are unable to take part in factory democratic administration.

Their complaints and opinions have got the attention of both government and factory leadership, and measures are being adopted to give full play to the role of young workers who are regarded as the hope of the country.

On their part, the young workers realize that to improve the situation and their life requires hard work. They know that they are masters of the country. For the sake of their factory and themselves, they make it a point to share its difficulties and work to make it a success.

Labor Service Enterprises Absorb Unemployed Youth

HK2904032591 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
29 Apr 91 p 1

[By staff reporter Li Hong]

[Text] Chinese labour officials say they will carry on promoting urban labour service enterprises in a bid to help ease growing unemployment in the country.

At a ceremony to mark the founding of China's Labour Employment and Service Enterprise Association held yesterday in the Great Hall of the People, Vice-Labour Minister Li Peiyao said the government's stance of backing the special enterprises would not change.

Li pointed out that the urban employment service enterprises could play a pivotal role in holding down the national jobless rate and maintaining social stability.

Any retreat from this policy of supporting the enterprises would be likely to affect the urban unemployment rate which was now well below 3.5 per cent, he said.

The collectively-run labour-service enterprises, whose main task was to absorb urban jobless youth into service trades in the cities, had provided millions of youngsters with full or part time jobs over the last few years, a recent State Council circular said.

For this reason, the circular said, they "should be supported by both the government and society."

Currently, some 200,000 such enterprises in China are home to more than 8.2 million urban workers who

sought jobs after graduation from schools or were laid-off by State-owned enterprises.

Trade Unions To Aid Unemployed Workers

HK2604051891 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
26 Apr 91 p 3

[By staff reporter Wang Rong]

[Text] Trade unions at all levels have come to the aid of at least two thirds of the 6 million workers in enterprises which, due to stagnant production and serious financial difficulties, have either been unable to pay their employees full salaries or have to stop production, according to the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Cooperating with local governments, trade unions have tried various means ranging from running vocational training courses and job counselling to giving financial aid to the workers in difficulties.

Since China's economic retrenchment drive started in late 1988, a sluggish market, shortages of raw materials and funds, and poor management have led to losses for some industrial enterprises.

Between eight to nine million workers' families now find their living standard lowered due to less income.

In an effort to help the government maintain social stability, the federation submitted a report on the issue in November 1989 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party, suggesting ways to help these enterprises and workers.

The Shanghai Municipal Federation of Trade Unions, among the first to take action to solve the problems, have set up five job-seeking agencies during the past two years and successfully helped more than 3,000 job-seekers find new employers.

The agencies have received nearly 10,000 job applicants so far and more than 800 enterprises have responded to the inquiries.

The city federation has also provided vocational training courses for the unemployed workers so as to make them more competitive in the job market.

According to the federation's report, last year 604 local trade unions in 14 provinces and 92 cities helped 42 percent of the 668,000 poorly-paid workers substantially improve their lives and contributed 580 million yuan in financial aid to 1.1 million workers.

The unions have also offered technical and information services to revitalize the debilitated enterprises, helped promote better cooperation among them, and worked out ways to make their products marketable.

Shandong Province, for example, has reportedly spent 208 million yuan to help sales of stockpiled products since 1990, resulting in 336 medium-sized enterprises recovering from total or partial production shut-down.

But the report reveals that trade unions are still facing the problem of around 2.6 million workers who have become idle due to the fact that their enterprises are running under-capacity. And there are also 350,000 pensioners dependent on enterprises which are short of necessary funds.

The problem is said to be more serious than others in the eight provinces of Sichuan, Anhui, Guangdong, Liaoning, Heilongjiang, Henan, Hubei and Hunan.

Construction Minister Discusses Housing Problems

OW2504115391 Beijing International Service
in Mandarin 0900 GMT 23 Apr 91

[From the "Report on Current Events" program]

[Text] Dear listeners, the outlines of the 10-Year Development Program, which were adopted not long ago, have established an important strategic goal to achieve marked improvement in housing conditions before the year 2000. The Ministry of Construction is the responsible department for achieving this goal. Today, I would like to introduce to you the plan for future housing projects in cities and towns as introduced by Minister of Construction Hou Jie.

Hou Jie said: Although the Ministry of Construction has many tasks, our most significant work is to accelerate urban housing construction and to resolve housing problems for residents.

Our plan to achieve an improvement in living conditions is as follows: Before 2000, the average living space in cities and towns for each person will reach about 8 square meters [sq m], basically realizing the goal that each family in cities and towns will have an economic and practical house. Compared to advanced countries, this is not too high a goal to achieve, but in a big country like ours where there are 200 million people living in cities and towns, it is not an easy job to provide each person with a living space of 8 sq m. It is even more difficult to achieve this goal considering the mounting debts of housing projects and the rapid growth of urban populations.

Figures given by Hou Jie explain the problems very well. Although the average per capita living space in cities and towns across the country increased greatly from 1979 to 1990, urban housing shortages have not been basically resolved.

At present, 8 million families in urban areas still have no suitable housing. Among them, more than 500,000 households have an average per capita living space of less than 2 sq m, but urban populations increased greatly during this period. In the Seventh Five-Year Plan alone, urban populations in China increased by 52 million or more. One-half of the newly built houses in this period were offset by the growth of urban populations. To achieve the goal of having an average per capita living space of 8 sq m before the year 2000, each year we have to build new houses with a combined floor space of at

least 100,005,000 square meters during the Eighth Five-Year Plan and 180 million square meters during the Ninth Five-Year Plan. These goals will entail tremendous construction projects. Considering the limited financial abilities of the state, the plan will be even more difficult to carry out.

Hou Jie has figured out how his ministry will carry out urban housing projects. He held that it is necessary to strengthen the organization of and leadership over urban housing construction. Governments at all levels and relevant departments should formulate medium and long-term plans for urban housing development projects, as well as annual plans, and bring them into line with economic and social development plans. They should conscientiously organize forces to carry them out. In addition, he held that it is imperative to open up financial resources and build houses with pooled funds. Hou Jie has estimated that we should build new houses with a combined floor space of 160 million sq m each year. In terms of the 1990 fixed price of 300 yuan per sq m, we should invest 48 billion yuan in housing projects each year. He said that it is impossible to depend entirely on state investment. In fact, the state invests only 20 percent of the funds for urban housing projects. About 60 percent of investment comes from enterprises and 20 percent from individuals. The minister of construction is of the opinion that in the future, individuals should be encouraged to buy or build houses with their own money. Great efforts should be made to develop commodity houses and encourage residents to pool funds to build houses. Hou Jie said: The relevant departments are formulating a policy to encourage individuals to buy houses. It is believed the policy will be announced soon.

Hou Jie said: One of the important ways to secure funds for housing projects is to develop housing finance programs. In places where conditions allow, we can issue housing bonds and introduce savings accounts for buying houses and housing mortgages to absorb personal funds and use them in housing projects. Banking facilities should provide low-interest loans to enterprises and individuals for the purchase of houses. All in all, it is necessary to adopt various ways to pool housing funds and to provide funds to speed up housing projects. In addition, we should speed up reform in the housing system and reasonably guide the demand for houses.

Hou Jie continued: Reform within the housing system will be continued. The general idea is to increase rents for public-owned houses, suppress unreasonable demands for houses, encourage individuals to buy public-owned houses, and organize residents to pool funds to build houses. In addition, we should change the housing system of distribution in kind to that of distribution in money in light of wage reforms, so as to make houses into commodities and enter them into consumer markets.

Hou Jie said: It is encouraging to see that many cities and towns have taken measures to resolve housing problems. For example, Shanghai is carrying out projects to build new houses with combined floor space of 50 million sq

m. Projects to build new houses in 26 dangerous areas in some old districts of Beijing have begun. The construction of fair-price commodity houses with a total floor space of 500,000 sq m in Tianjin has been completed and the houses have been sold. Many newlywed couples joyfully moved into these houses. Harbin, Shenyang, Qingdao, and other cities have achieved marked results in rebuilding houses in dangerous and poverty-stricken areas. Guangzhou, Wuhan, and other places also have achieved results in resolving the problems of providing for families in urgent need of housing.

In conclusion, Hou Jie said: The ancient poet Du Fu described his dream in a poem that reads: Where can we find spacious buildings, enough to accommodate all the poor people in the world and let them live happily? We believe that such a dream can be turned into a beautiful reality at the hand of the Communists of this generation.

More College Graduates Working in Rural Areas

OW3004082491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0809 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Text] Hangzhou, April 30 (XINHUA)—Having a job in a state-owned enterprise used to be a better choice than having one in an urban collective unit, whereas rural enterprises were viewed as the worst of all.

But now this situation has changed.

More and more college graduates have begun to look for jobs in rural enterprises, which have been springing up in large numbers since 1979. In Shaoxing County, Zhejiang Province of east China, where rural enterprises are better developed, the number of college graduates working in such enterprises amounted to 50 by the end of last year, accounting for a quarter of the total number assigned to work in the county during the period. Chen Yuejiang, 23, a graduate of the Mathematics Department of Hangzhou University, came to work in the wool-jute textile mill in Shaoxing County last year.

Chen said, "The main reason why I sought a job in this rural enterprise on a voluntary basis is that knowledge is valued and my talents can be brought into full play here."

The rural enterprise Chen now works has 1,600 workers and 620 sets of automatic weaving machines. The enterprise turns out an annual output value of 43 million yuan. All of its products are for export.

According to Chen, the plant bought a set of up-to-date computers in the first half of this year. When the computers are installed, production planning and the management of businesses and financial affairs will all be computer-controlled.

The local government has set up a special body to help with the practical living and study problems encountered by the college graduates working in the county's rural enterprises. The body will rearrange work for those college graduates in an event that their enterprises stop production or go bankrupt.

Xu Feng, a post graduate, is now head of the production technology section of the Zhonggang Textile Company in Yangjin town, Zhangjiagang City of east China's Jiangsu Province.

"Now, production equipment and technology in rural enterprises have become more and more advanced. Some rural enterprises are as advanced as some of the state-owned ones," said Xu, adding, "I think intellectuals can bring their talents into full play in rural enterprises."

Xu's company, with an annual production capacity of 1,500 tons of imitation silk and chemical fiber, now boasts advanced production lines imported from Japan and Germany. The company now has 14 college graduates, most of whom were promoted to lead workshops or production teams and groups. Lu Guanqiu, farmer-turned entrepreneur and director of the Hangzhou Universal Joint Plant, said, "The idea of respect knowledge and respect science is the main reason behind the quick development of the rural enterprises over the past years. Our rural enterprises need and welcome college graduates."

The plant, now promoted as a state first-grade enterprise, has built a tastefully furnished building for college graduates, scientific and technological personnel. It has also presented each college graduate with a "Yongjiu" (Forever) brand bicycle.

He Kang, president of the China Rural Enterprises Association, recently told the press that rural enterprises have grown into an important force for China's economic development.

However, the intellectuals working in rural enterprises are still few in number, the president said.

According to him, of the 92 million rural enterprise workers, only 1.3 million have a fine background of education, and the number of workers with college diplomas is only 120,000, accounting for 2.6 per thousand.

He hoped that more and more intellectuals, especially college graduates, will go to help with the development of rural enterprises by offering them their expertise and information consultancy.

The State Education Commission has repeatedly encouraged college graduates to work in rural enterprises.

Information from the State Education Commission indicates that this autumn China will have 580,000 college and university graduates and post graduates. It is expected that a big number of them will go to rural enterprises.

Zhejiang Province has worked out preferences for college graduates to work in rural enterprises. According to the official, some such enterprises more welcome female graduates as at present there are more male college graduates working there and they need companionship of the opposite sex.

Qinghua University Celebrates 80th Anniversary

OW2704180991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1500 GMT 27 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA)—Qinghua University, the leading engineering university in China, has trained over 72,000 students since it was founded 80 years ago.

The prestigious university, also known as the "Cradle of Engineers" in China, has awarded over 5,000 master's degrees and more than 500 doctor's degrees during the past 80 years.

This was disclosed by a university official today at a ceremony marking the 80th anniversary of the university's founding.

The university has attached great importance to scientific research and international academic exchanges since 1978, when China initiated the policy of reform and opening to the outside world, and higher education in China began returning to normal after the disastrous "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976).

To date, Qinghua has made more than 1,390 research findings and sent over 900 faculty members abroad for further study.

CPC Injects Ideological Education in Rural Areas

HK2904132491 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
22 Apr 91 p 8

["Special dispatch": "CPC To Inject Socialist Ideological Education in Rural Areas To Counter Emergence of Private Ownership Concept Among Peasants"]

[Text] The CPC Central Committee has recently decided to launch a socialist ideological education campaign in the rural areas nationwide chiefly to inject ideas of "adhering to the socialist road," developing the collective economy, and "common prosperity" among its 1 billion rural population. Presently, experiments are being conducted in all provinces and cities.

An informed source disclosed that the current CPC "socialist ideological education" campaign aims at the increasing practice of private ownership among peasants, who think only of making a fortune for themselves and forget about the "collective economy" and deviate from the socialist orientation in the wake of reform, opening up, and implementing the contracted responsibility system with land. The subjects of education are chiefly party members, cadres, and specialized (10,000-yuan) households.

It is said that the current "socialist ideological education" campaign will "adhere to positive self-education in the main, while refraining from attacking cadres and the masses."

Presently, propaganda and lecturing teams consisting of cadres from party and government organs at all levels

have been sent to various experimental units to inject "documents" concerning socialist ideological education among the peasants. The major documents include "Basic National Conditions," "The Party's Basic Line," and "The Party's Basic Rural Policy."

It was learned that the bulk of peasants reject "socialist ideological education." They invariably associate it with the "socialist ideological education" in the early 1960's, which Mao Zedong called "the great revolutionary movement" with "the four weed-outs" [si qing 0934 3237] as its theme. During that "socialist ideological education" movement, "work teams" were sent to act as hatchet men, with many rural cadres being attacked and overthrown. The power struggle between Mao Zedong and Liu Shaoqi turned white-hot because of their different views on the "four clarifications."

This being the case, some cadres "pursuing reform, fearing that they will be attacked, work without enthusiasm, simply sitting and waiting for their doomsday." Some peasants are anxious about the change in policies, lest they should retrogress to the road of cooperatives and eating from the same big pot. People are at a loss as to what to do and cannot concentrate on production or business.

However, the "socialist ideological education" campaign in some rather open areas has been doing practical work, linking the "socialist ideological education" to how to develop the economy. For example, some propaganda and lecturing teams in Guangdong proposed the need to break away from the concept of egalitarianism, while establishing the concept of more work, more pay, and competition marked by survival of the fittest, and to break away from such old concepts as "all merchants are vile" and "gentlemen do not talk about profits."

At a work conference for arranging for "socialist ideological education" convoked not long ago, Guo Rongchang, Guangdong Provincial party committee deputy secretary, stated, the focus of Guangdong's rural "socialist ideological education" is on helping impoverished areas develop a collective economy.

Official Accuses Press of Failing as 'Watchdog'

HK3004145191 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 30 Apr 91 p 8

[By Dorothy Lai]

[Text] Two mainland scholars yesterday claimed the press has failed to act as a watchdog against the communist regime, but admitted press reforms were still lagging behind the changing needs of the society.

Professor Gan Xifen, director of the Public Opinion Research Institute of People's University in Beijing said the press was partly to blame for the worsening corruption within the party and social evils in the past decade.

"The press had not been able to ring the alarm bells before the problems deteriorated. This is a major mistake of our press," he said at a symposium on journalism in Hong Kong yesterday.

He admitted, however, there were no improvements over some longstanding weaknesses of the press such as the failure to provide timely and comprehensive domestic and world news to the masses.

"As all newspapers stuck to the same propaganda line without any competition, people were no longer interested in reading newspapers.

"Due to the problems with the system itself, there are no major improvements so far," he said.

Professor Gan maintained the press freedom should not simply be equated to "bourgeois liberalisation", adding any Marxists should also strive for that goal.

Another speaker, Professor Sun Xupei of the Academy of Social Sciences emphasised that press freedom should be developed in a gradual and stable manner.

But he admitted that an atmosphere for democracy and supervision by the press was yet to be created in the society, causing an obstacle for the press to "check and balance" the wrongdoings in society.

TV Series on Yong Zheng Emperor Suspended

HK2604153391 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
18 Apr 91 p 2

["Dispatch From Beijing" by Hsieh Kung-song (6200 2703 2646): "Controversy Over Abrupt Broadcasting Suspension of Beijing Television Series 'The Yong Zheng Emperor'"]

[Text] Two days before the Spring Festival (13 February), Beijing Television Station began showing a 31-part television series entitled "The Yong Zheng Emperor." Once the television series began, it resembled a magnet that attracted numerous audiences, who even gave up the yearly Spring Festival celebration, and continued to watch "The Yong Zheng Emperor."

However, on 19 February, while audiences watched with great interest, Beijing Television Station suddenly showed the following captions: "Responding to the audience's request, Channel 21 of this station will show 'Miss Zhao Si and Chang Hsueh-liang' instead of 'The Yong Zheng Emperor,' which will be shown at another time." Over the next several days, the television station received numerous calls, asking "why must it change to another time?" At one point, a single telephone received as many as 33 calls in a single hour, asking this very question. At that moment, the Central Television Station was showing "The Age of the Young Marshal," and two channels of Beijing Television Station were showing "Miss Zhao Si and Chang Hsueh-liang." Therefore, people wondered whether General Chang Hsueh-liang would return to the mainland to visit relatives. Some people said "The Yong Zheng Emperor" was in the

allegorical genre, which angered someone who ordered its suspension. The real reason for its suspension was the protest from some Manchus who said the series vilified the Manchus. The main controversy involved two plots: One said the Yong Zheng Emperor had an affair with an ordinary woman, Li Jingui, and they had a son who became the Qianlong Emperor; the other plot said the Yong Zheng Emperor had played a trick and changed the testament. The television station was fearful of arousing public indignation, and the series was suspended; a special group was formed to strictly reexamine the whole story.

It Was Sent to Central Leaders for Examination

After careful study, Beijing Television Station and the experts concerned thought that "The Yong Zheng Emperor" did not dwell on the topic of minority nationalities, but was a literary work based on the topic of the last feudal dynasty of the Chinese nation. The series basically accorded with historical facts, while its depiction of the Kangxi emperor and the Yong Zheng Emperor was solemn, and its overall style was elegant.

Zhao Dajun, a well-known Manchu writer, thought the Manchu nationality and Qing Dynasty were two different concepts. He held that the description of the Yong Zheng Emperor, including the revelation of the struggle in the imperial court, did not mean to hurt the Manchus, that the secrets of the emperors of Han nationality could be revealed too, and that this is not a nationality problem.

According to information, the videotape of the series also was sent to the central leaders, who thought the suspension of the series was not beneficial to the prosperity of socialist literature, adding that there was no need to create such a tense atmosphere. Beijing Municipality's responsible persons concerned pointed out it was still necessary to carry out ideological work painstakingly for the small number of those who still held a different opinion.

On 4 March, after the newscast, Beijing Television showed the following captions: "Starting from today, Channel 21 of this station will continue the 31-part television series 'The Yong Zheng Emperor.' 'The Yong Zheng Emperor' is a literary work based on the relevant historical materials and well-known folklore; it is not a history book." That night, "The Yong Zheng Emperor" was on the screen on time. Thereafter, it was shown every evening, until the final episode.

Li Ruihuan, 'Open Faction' Rising in CPC

HK3004134291 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese
No 163, 1 May 91 pp 10-11

["Notes on the Northern Journey" by Lo Ping (5012 0393): "A Sign Demonstrating That the Open Faction Will Be in Power"]

[Text]

Li Ruihuan Is Active Again in the Political Arena

Changes are not necessarily linked to improvement; however, improvement invariably originates from changes. Presently, the CPC leadership's core is undergoing a new process of changes, which may eventually lead to improvement in some aspects. Of course, we should not be over-optimistic about it, but the situation is giving us the tip: "Although the open faction has not yet gained the upper hand, the day it will is not too far away." (Here I am just repeating what I said in my articles carried in CHENG MING and TONG HSIANG between late March and early April [1991].)

Some new signs are surfacing.

The frequency of the appearance of Li Ruihuan (Political Bureau Standing Committee member), who is a rather enlightened core member, is a thermometer of the political climate. Li Ruihuan has been silent, and rarely seen or heard in public for some time because of pressure from the conservatives, especially Li Peng. However, Li Ruihuan is now active again, which is a sign that the open faction is on the rise.

Jiang Zemin and Li Ruihuan Told the Central Propaganda Department To Ask for Instructions According to Normal Procedures

When the central leaders heard a Central Propaganda Department Party Group report in late February [1991], they told the Propaganda Department to keep in step with the Central Committee, pointing out that the work focus from now on was to implement the party policy on literature and art and unite and stabilize the contingent of writers and artists. The central leaders' requirement on the Central Propaganda Department was actually a criticism against some of its past "leftist" practices. Since the beginning of this past February, the Central Propaganda Department has convoked several meetings for its party group and directors. In addition, Jiang Zemin required the Propaganda Department to ask for instructions concerning its work from the Central Committee according to normal procedures. The so-called normal procedures mean that from now on, the Central Committee Propaganda Department should ask for instructions from and report to none other than Li Ruihuan. Recently, it has spread through the grapevine inside the Central Propaganda Department that two or three deputy directors and several bureau chiefs would be transferred elsewhere.

Li Ruihuan Pigeonholed the Central Propaganda Department's Report

Of late, the weight of Li Ruihuan's remarks has been keenly felt inside the Central Propaganda Department. Not long ago, the Central Propaganda Department submitted a report to the Central Committee to renew its proposal to "crack down on pornography," which Li Ruihuan pigeonholed. Li gave the following instruction:

"The fight against bourgeois liberalization, spiritual pollution, and the crackdown on pornography are day-to-day work. Our focus today is on giving guidance to the study of the spirit of the 13th Central Committee's Seventh Plenary Session. If the report in question is relayed, it will cause a great fuss at the grassroots, and negatively affect the study." The Central Propaganda Department never expected Li Ruihuan to pigeonhole the report. Consequently, they had to cancel the plan for calling several forums sponsored by the Central Propaganda Department. Someone in the Central Propaganda Department said: "That was just Li Ruihuan's first tough measure taken this year."

Between Li Peng and Li Ruihuan, for some time it has been a situation in which the former's influence rose when the latter's declined; now a reversal of fortune is under way. More importantly, this shows that the open faction's strength has improved to some extent, while the conservatives' is somewhat suppressed.

Deng Liqun and Hu Qiaomu Have Failed To "Stage a Comeback"

Against their own wishes, Deng Liqun and Hu Qiaomu have failed to "stage a comeback" and entirely and firmly grasp power in the ideological arena. Some octogenarians threw in a few words for Deng Liqun and Hu Qiaomu before Deng Xiaoping on the eve of the convocation of the 13th Central Committee's Seventh Plenary Session last year. Again, at an inner-party top-echelon meeting, some people told the Political Bureau to discuss work arrangements for Hu Qiaomu and Deng Liqun; thus all things possible were done for them, in public and private, and officially and through the back door. However, Deng Xiaoping showed no sign of connivance, whereas Jiang Zemin simply turned down the proposal at the meeting, saying: This issue is not on the Political Bureau meeting's agenda. During that period, a number of political octogenarians, Li Peng, and his ilk started trouble in an attempt to stir up an evil wind at the top echelon to overthrow Jiang Zemin. They criticized Jiang for "being rightist," and his attitude toward the work arrangements for Hu Qiaomu and Deng Liqun being politically unprincipled, but "swayed by his own emotions." At that time, the conservatives headed by Chen Yun were swollen with arrogance, and the atmosphere was really unfavorable to Jiang Zemin with all the support going to Deng Liqun. Anyway, such a situation did not last long. What with Deng Xiaoping going all out to shield Jiang Zemin and Li Ruihuan, and Bo Yibo, Wang Zhen, and Peng Zhen, who got a tip from Deng Xiaoping, refraining from further booing and hooting, the climate for Jiang Zemin's overthrow did not take shape. Although Deng Liqun and Hu Qiaomu spared no effort to expose and repudiate Zhao Ziyang, making a tearful scene, they have failed to get a seat in the Secretariat or Political Bureau. In all his disappointment, Deng Liqun has to watch Jiang Zemin sit in the general secretary's office with Deng Xiaoping's backing.

The "Shanghai Gang: A Force To Restrict Li Peng's Power

Thus, we can see that the change in the power balance with regards to Deng Liqun and Hu Qiaomu is another thermometer of the political climate.

Jiang Zemin has transferred a large number of the "Shanghai gang" to Beijing; even Shanghai Mayor Zhu Rongji has been transferred to Beijing and promoted to vice premier. Zou Jiahua and Qian Qichen, who are originally from Shanghai, have simultaneously been promoted, while Jiang Zemin has gained Deng Xiaoping's all-out support in that action. This author will cover the issue of Jiang Zemin and the "Shanghai gang" in another "Notes on the Northern Journey" column. Here, the author would like to say that what accounts for Jiang Zemin's breakthrough in Li Peng's and his faction's obstruction is precisely Jiang's recruitment of the "Shanghai gang," especially Zou Jiahua, who have been rather open-minded, and placing them in important posts to strengthen his own position; moreover, they will become a force that will restrict State Council Premier Li Peng's power. This is a sign of the open faction gaining weight in the power balance.

Deng Xiaoping's Initial Positioning of Future Top-Echelon Personnel

A far more important fact than the "Shanghai gang" advancing in Beijing is that the initial positioning of future CPC top-echelon personnel has been determined; they are:

General Secretary: Jiang Zemin

Premier: Zhu Rongji

National Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Chairman: Ye Xuanping

National People's Conference [NPC] Standing Committee Chairman: Wan Li's successor is still pending.

This information comes from a Central Committee General Office unit, and has been spread in political circles at and above intermediate levels. An informed source said that it was none other than Deng Xiaoping, "the chief architect," who did the "positioning." Zhu Rongji and Ye Xuanping will be promoted inside the party at the 14th CPC National Congress to be convoked in 1992, and "legal procedures" will be completed at the next NPC assembly.

Ye Xuanping's Position Will Be Augmented

The recent national CPPCC session elected Ye Xuanping to be an additional vice chairman. Some people view the matter as Ye Xuanping losing influence, or the central authorities aiming to seize Ye's power. According to the informed source, such views are inaccurate and not scientific. The actual fact is that Ye Xuanping's election as a national CPPCC vice chairman was a victory for the open faction; moreover, it has shown that

Ye Xuanping's position has been strengthened. Presently, Li Xiannian is well advanced in age and in poor health. Deng Xiaoping has made an inner-party decision that Ye Xuanping is to replace Li Xiannian as CPPCC chairman. In Deng Xiaoping's opinion, Ye Xuanping's family background as well as his open image in Guangdong in recent years have made him the most appropriate successor to the CPPCC chairman; Overseas Chinese will be satisfied with Ye, and Ye is capable of uniting personalities of all social strata at home.

The 14th National CPC Congress Will Establish the Jiang Zemin Structure

The informed source believes that the 14th National CPC Congress will basically embody Deng Xiaoping's political thinking, namely, politically and organizationally establishing the third generation leadership structure with Jiang Zemin as its core. This structure's establishment and Premier Li Peng's dethronement will further reveal the open faction gaining the upper hand in the CPC's top echelon. Of course, just as a leopard will never change its spots, a communist party will never change its nature; it would be unrealistic to pin hopes for China's democratization on the CPC open faction. However, so long as the open faction does not take the road of opposing the people, democracy, and reform in the wake of conquering the diehards in inner-party power redistribution, a silver lining might be found for China's democratization. The political pressure of the development of the pro-democracy movement on the CPC's new leadership core will be an important condition for the open faction to adhere to the opening policy.

"People may be carefully optimistic, but they should not believe that everything is okay from now on!" That is exactly what an intellectual wants to tell the Overseas Chinese through me.

Report Notes Current Situation of 'Gang of Four'

HK2504150891 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 0950 GMT 17 Apr 91

[Report: "Recent Situation of 'Gang of Four' Members"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Apr (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—General Wang Yukun, vice president of the special court which tried the case of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing clique 10 years ago, recently disclosed that the "Gang of Four" is now in prison, and that Jiang Qing's health is even better than before.

According to him, Chen Boda and Wang Yongsheng [7806 3057 0524] have died of illness already. Wu Faxian, Li Zuopeng, Qiu Huizuo, and Jiang Tengjiao have been released after serving their sentences. On 20 September 1989, a year after Chen Boda finished serving his sentence and was released, he died at home of myocardial infarction.

Although Wang Yongsheng was sentenced to 18 years in prison, he actually served the shortest sentence among the 10 culprits. He died and thus served only two-thirds of his sentence.

Wu Faxian has settled down in Xian since coming out of prison. According to information, he is still a fat person, who often goes to the marketplace, and nearly all the residents know him.

Qiu Huizuo's wife was originally a nurse. She obtained a license and opened an individual clinic, and information has it that her business is successful. Li Zuopeng is writing his memoirs.

Wu Faxian, Li Zuopeng, and Qiu Huizuo each receive a monthly 300 yuan cost of living allowance. Originally, it was 200 yuan; in light of price increases, each of them have been granted 100 yuan more. Wang Yukun said that because these people had merits in the war years, the government intends to let them live comfortable lives in their later years.

Book on Outstanding Workers Published

*OW2704142291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0729 GMT 27 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA)—A book listing 3,000 of China's national outstanding workers was recently published by the Encyclopaedia of China Publishing House.

The book, which was compiled by the general office of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, not only contains photographs of the workers, but also depicts how they devote themselves to their posts.

New Dictionary of Revolutionary Teachers' Works

*HK0105063391 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO
in Chinese 21 Mar 91 p 1*

[Report by Ai Guo (5337 0948): "Changchun Publishing House To Publish Dictionary of Revolutionary Teachers' Works"]

[Text] To celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC, the Changchun Publishing House will, on the eve of 1 July, solemnly publish the "Dictionary of the Works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, and Mao Zedong." The dictionary is divided into three volumes, totaling 11 million characters. The list of phrases originates from the "Collected Works of Marx and Engels," "Collected Works of Lenin," "Collected Works of Stalin," and "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," as well as related works and literature openly published by them. The list of phrases collected includes explanatory notes on the titles and backgrounds of these books, political parties and organizations, conferences, documents, events, newspapers and periodicals, doctrines, theories, personalities, and literary quotations. The dictionary was completed with Bo Yibo, Zhou Gucheng, Wang Shoudao, Gu Mu, and Ma Wenrui as advisers, Gao Di as chief editor, famous specialists and scholars doing

research on Marxism as academic instructors and copy editors, and over 300 professors, specialists, middle-aged and young scholars, doctorate holders, and students studying for master's degrees from several dozen central government organizations and famous universities and research organizations in the capital, who are enthusiastically engaged in the study of the works of Marx, Engels, Stalin, and Mao Zedong, working as writers and compilers, with middle-aged and young people making up the main body.

Vice President Wang Zhen fully affirmed the significance of compiling this dictionary. Bo Yibo, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, wrote an inscription for the book, and Deng Liqun, deputy head of the Leading Group for Party History of the CPC Central Committee, wrote the preface.

Correction to Population Control Editorial

OW0105041691

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Editorial Stresses Population Control," published in the 29 April China DAILY REPORT, page 31: Column one, last paragraph, first sentence, make read: ...to within 12.5 per thousand in the next... (changing "percent" to "per thousand")

Military

Stability, Army-Localities Interaction Viewed

*HK2604124191 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO
in Chinese 10 Apr 91 p 3*

[Article by Xu Xiangwen (6079 4382 2429): "Coordination Between Troops and Localities, and Social Stability"]

[Text] Troops and local localities are components of the social system. In a comparatively peaceful environment, coordinated operation between the troop system and locality system has become an important link in the overall development of society. It has a bearing not only on the building of troops and localities, but also on the country's political and economic development and social stability.

Coordination Between Troop System and Locality System Will Produce Huge Social Unifying Force

The more powerful the social unifying force, the higher the social stability, and they go side by side. The weaker the social unifying force, the less stable social stability will become. All sorts of social groups exist in socialist societies, and in these groups there exist relations of interest distribution, politics, life, culture, and so forth. In the interest relations among these groups, the coordination of the relations and interests between troops and localities can be said to be the guidance and core that influence the social unifying force. In a country, if the relations between troops and localities or the general public are so bad that they are antagonistic toward each

other, this country will possess no unifying force. Moreover, it will be in danger of being split up. Therefore, the question of the social unifying force and that of the relations between troops and localities or the general public have been a concern to numerous statesmen and strategists throughout the centuries. However, in societies that practice private ownership, because of the interest conflict between troops and the people, it is difficult to coordinate their interests on numerous important matters. This often leads them to disputes and losses resulting from internal discord. In socialist societies, troops and the people generally have the same interests. They are equal, mutually supporting, and mutually benefiting. This makes it possible for troops and localities to be coordinated and of one mind and to form a historical combining force as Engels put it. In socialist societies, troops and localities uphold and express their own interests through definite channels on the one hand, and observe the "unity-discussion-unity" principle on the other, thus forming a political interest pattern of mutual respect, understanding, dependence for existence, and support. In this way, they produce an enormous social unifying force and advance the socialist cause.

Coordination Between Troops and Localities Can Ensure Orderly Functioning of Social System

When the social system is affected and interfered with by natural and manmade factors, it will cause disorder in social functions and affect the orderly functioning of the whole social system. Whenever such disorder and confusion takes place in the social system, coordination between troops and localities is the key to putting right the disorder and enabling the social system to become stable and unified, because troops themselves have the "pressure-stabilizing" functions of keeping society stable and maintaining public order. This kind of special organizing and controlling ability of troops enables themselves to play a particular part in keeping society stable and preventing and overcoming anarchy in society. Our troops are the party's armed group that carries out political tasks. They carry out the party's line, policies, and policies under the party's absolute leadership, and they serve the people wholeheartedly. Facts have shown that our troops and the party, government, and the broad masses stand together through thick and thin and are well coordinated and of one mind, whether in historic reforms or in grim and complex political troubles. With such coordination and accord, we are able to resist pressure, remove difficulties, and have steady development under all kinds of troubles and shocks. At present, the international situation is complicated and frequently changing. At home, hopes and difficulties coexist as well. Only by strengthening the coordination between troops and localities, can we secure a safe and stable environment for the entire country and economic development. Coordination Between Troops and Localities Also Helps With Their Own Stability and Development [subhead]

Coordination between troops and localities is a kind of mutual behavior as one supplements the other. In recent

years, local governments and the masses have wholeheartedly supported the building of troops, vigorously carried out national-defense education, and sent outstanding young people in society to military units. At a time when localities are rather short of funds, local governments still allocate a definite amount of funds to help the actual problems of martyrs' family dependents, wounded and handicapped revolutionary soldiers, and old former servicemen, such as their livelihood and medical treatment. They have also vigorously helped solve the problem of housing family dependents of servicemen and the question of the employment and education of the family dependents and children that accompany these servicemen. They have been particularly vigorous in shouldering and properly improving the reception and settlement of cadres who have changed their jobs and retired soldiers. All this has played an important part in freeing soldiers from worries. Likewise, in recent years, troops have also vigorously participated and supported localities' economic development, thus giving demonstrations with efforts for the building of the socialist spiritual civilization. Our troops' patriotic and revolutionary heroic spirit has been spread widely in society, and our party and troops glorious history and fine traditions have produced a far-reaching influence on young people. In short, troops have played an important role in promoting the building of the country's two civilizations. Practice has proved that the extensive cooperation and mutual emulation between troops and localities play a huge part in promoting the ideological and organizational building of localities and the building of troops.

Defense Industry Civil Production Stepped Up

HK3004052991 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
30 Apr 91 p 2

[By staff reporter Ren Kan]

[Text] The massive programme to shift extra capacity of defence industry to civil production is being stepped up, with priority going to mass production of automobiles, motor-cycles, mini-cars and heavy-duty trucks.

The move is aimed at setting up a new system of combined production of both military and civilian products by the end of this century. Lai Jinlie, president of the China North Industries Group, which is in charge of the ordnance industry, said yesterday.

Civil production will concentrate on the development of machinery, chemical and photoelectric products, Lai said at the opening of the industry's annual conference.

Apart from vehicles, about 40 kinds of products will be given priority during the next 10 years, including coal-mining and oil-drilling equipment, printing machinery, automatically-controlled systems, containers and cameras.

The move is described as "the second take-off" for the defence industry, which will rationalize its product structure.

The industry had spent 30 years fulfilling its first take-off since 1949, concentrating on weapon production.

But the whole defence sector has suffered from shrinking military orders since 1979, while its civilian production has increased at an annual rate of 19.8 percent.

Civilian products accounted for 65 percent of the group's total output value last year with a dazzling variety of products.

The industry will use advanced technology to update its operations in order to ensure the continued growth of civilian production. To achieve this, it has arranged 227 technical improvement projects during the Eighth Five-Year-Plan period (1991-95).

It is hoped that by the end of 1995, about 50 percent of its total production will be up to international and national advanced standards.

However, Lai said the weaponry industry should not neglect military R&D.

"National defence through the production and research of military products should always be our most important task throughout this military-to-civil shift," the president said.

He said the industry would concentrate its labour force, material and money on the continuing development of high-tech weapons to greatly improve the army's fighting power.

Ordnance Industry Work Meeting Held

OW2904203791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0843 GMT 29 Apr 91

[By reporter Gu Honghong (7357 3163 3163)]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)—China has basically updated a generation of primary weapons and equipment for its troops, especially heavy equipment, and enhanced the mechanized and automation level of equipment during the decade of reform and opening according to an ordnance industry work meeting held in Beijing today.

The ordnance industry, earnestly implementing the principle of "reducing the scale of production line, giving prominence to key products, paying close attention to scientific research, and updating the equipment," concentrated its manpower and material and financial resources on studying and successfully developing a series of new products and technologies in the past decade. During the decade, some 1,400 research projects received scientific and technological awards at and above the ministerial level, including 261 projects receiving the state award and two, special state awards. These accomplishments not only updated the weaponry and equipment of the Chinese troops to a new height, but also markedly improved the quality of scientific research and production level of the ordnance industry as well as its capabilities for self-study and development, providing the technological reserve for the study and development of new weapons and equipment in the future.

While developing products for military use, the ordnance industry also rapidly promoted the production of civilian goods. Between 1980 and 1990, the value of civilian goods produced by enterprises directly under the ordnance industry increased by an average of 19.8 percent annually. The ratio of the value of civilian goods produced by the ordnance industry to its total production value increased from one-third in 1980 to nearly two-thirds at present. The technological level and quality of civilian goods also improved continuously. Of the 700 varieties of civilian goods produced by the industry during the decade, eight received the state golden award; 30, the silver awards; and 242, the ministerial or provincial fine quality title.

East Region

Jia Qinglin Elected Fujian Governor

OW2904114191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1112 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Text] Fuzhou, 29 Apr (XINHUA)—The Fourth Session of the Seventh Fujian Provincial People's Congress ended today. The meeting elected Jia Qinglin governor of Fujian Province.

The meeting also elected Zhang Mingjun [1728 2494 0193] vice chairman of the Seventh Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee in a by-election.

XINHUA Profile

OW2904140091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1344 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Text] Fuzhou, April 29 (XINHUA)—During its closing session today the Fourth Session of the Seventh People's Congress of Fujian Province named Jia Qinglin as the province's new governor.

Prior to announcing the appointment, the session accepted the resignation of the former Governor Wang Zhaoguo, who is now the director of the State Council's Taiwan Affairs Office.

Jia, 51, who was born in Hebei Province, was a college graduate and worked in a number of technological institutions and companies before moving to Fujian Province.

In addition to serving as the deputy secretary of the provincial committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the new governor has also served as Fujian's vice governor and acting governor.

Jiangsu To Increase Airport Passenger Checks

OW2804133491 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0915 GMT 28 Apr 91

[Text] Beginning on 1 May, the Jiangsu border defense corps of the people's armed police, stationed at security check stations throughout the province's civilian airports, will carry out unified departure checks on passengers travelling on civilian airliners.

A responsible person of the province's border defense bureau, in reply to reporters' questions, said that departure checks on passengers travelling on civilian airliners is an international practice, and indeed is an effective method in dealing with international terrorists and criminal offenders at home, and other saboteurs. Checks of passengers before their departure will help prevent lawless elements from carrying hazardous articles on planes and ensure the safety of state property and passengers' lives. The same responsible person said that, according to a relevant State Council regulation, persons refusing to be checked will be denied permission to board an airplane. He called on all circles and passengers to coordinate with and support this work.

Mao Zhiyong Attends Jiangxi Labor Day Rally

HK0105035891 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial
Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Apr 91

[Text] This morning the provincial Federation of Trade Unions held a rally at the Jiangxi Artistic Theater to warmly mark the International Labor Day and commend advanced units and individuals who were awarded 1 May labor medals or 1 May labor honorary credentials.

Some 1,100 laboring people from all walks of life in Nanchang City and other localities across the province attended the rally.

Provincial party committee Secretary Mao Zhiyong; Deputy Secretary Liu Fangren; (Wang Taihua), (Ma Shichang), members of the provincial party committee standing committee; Wang Zhongfa, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee; Yang Yongfeng, vice chairman of the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; et al were also on hand.

Liu Fangren addressed the rally. He said: 1 May this year is the 105th anniversary of the International Labor Day, a grand red-letter day for the laboring people across the world. On behalf of the provincial party committee and government, I extend warm greetings to this rally and those who were awarded medals and honorary credentials and extend through this rally holiday greetings to the working class and the broad rank of staff across the province.

He continued: China has now entered a new historical stage. The Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the fourth session of the seventh national people's congress which ended not long ago have defined the outlines of the 10-Year Program and Eighth Five-Year Plan for economic and social development and advanced magnificent and inspiring goals. The outlines are guiding principles for our modernization drive in the last decade of this century. Based on the actual conditions, Jiangxi has also worked out its own outlines of the 10-Year Program and Eighth Five-Year Plan. Inspired by the magnificent goals and a rosy future, Jiangxi's working class, which enjoys a glorious revolutionary tradition, must enhance their sense of responsibility and urgency toward history and our times, press ahead in unity, better play the role of the working class as the main force, and work hard for attaining the second-step strategic goals and making Jiangxi prosperous.

Liu Fangren said: Relying upon the working class heart and soul is our party's basic guiding principle. All levels of party committees and governments must deepen their understanding of the strategic significance of this principle and really put it into effect. Those who were awarded 1 May labor medals and 1 May honorary credentials, labor models, and other advanced figures are advanced elements among workers. All levels of party committees, governments, and trade unions must take good care of and cherish love for model workers, give publicity to their merits, and give better scope to them. It

is necessary to develop such a social practice that being elected as advanced individuals or advanced units is regarded as glorious and making contributions respectable, and to promote a vigorous mass campaign to emulate and catch up with the advanced so that the society will be full of vigor and vitality.

At the meeting provincial leaders awarded prizes to those who had won 1 May labor medals and 1 May labor credentials.

Jiang Chunyun Addresses Session on Socialism

SK3004110591 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Excerpts] After successfully fulfilling the study tasks, the first study session on scientific socialist theories ended at the party school of the provincial party committee on 29 April.

Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, Miao Fenglin, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and director of the Propaganda Department, gave speeches at a meeting to mark the closing of the study session.

In his speech, Jiang Chunyun said: This study session deeply studied and probed the scientific socialist theories in line with reality. All participants have greatly enhanced their understanding, further clarified some confusion and become firmer in their socialist conviction. The purpose of study is application. In the next step, we should apply the theories which we have studied to practice and to guide all current work, and should consolidate and develop the study achievements in the course of application and practice.

Jiang Chunyun put forward several ideas on how to apply the scientific socialist theories to guide all sorts of current work. He said: We should actively promote the activity of studying Marxist theory, use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to arm the minds of all party members and cadres, and enable them to deeply understand the scientific socialist theories, to become firmer in socialist conviction and to promote the development of all socialist undertakings. It is necessary to use scientific socialist theories to guide and to successfully carry out the work on the ideological front, especially the socialist ideological education in the urban and rural areas, to deeply, protractedly, and regularly conduct this activity, to enable the broad masses of people to fully understand the superiority of the socialist system, to eliminate the influence of the democratic socialism and bourgeois liberalization and to unswervingly follow the socialist road with Chinese characteristics. We should concentrate our efforts on developing the productive forces and push economic construction forward. This is the most practical and important part in upholding the socialist road. This year, our province's major points of economic work are: In agriculture, to guarantee a stable increase in grain production, we should give priority to pushing cotton production forward; in industry, we

should concentrate efforts on raising economic efficiency and invigorating large and medium-sized enterprises; in foreign economic and trade work, we should make a new breakthrough and achieve new progress this year. To uphold the socialist orientation, we should further deepen reforms, expand opening up, and instill new vigor and vitality into economic and social development in an effort to promote smooth progress in our province's socialist modernization construction.

In conclusion, Jiang Chunyun stressed: We should conscientiously grasp party building and enhance the cohesion and fighting strength of the party organizations at all levels. First of all, we should strengthen the party's ideological construction in order to meet the needs of the new situation and new tasks and to enable our party to stand the test of holding office and working for reforms and an open policy. It is necessary to do a good job in building party organizations, enabling the leadership powers at all levels to be firmly grasped by persons who are loyal to Marxism, realistically strengthen the party's grass-roots organizational building, and give priority to consolidating slack and weak party branch leading bodies. This year marks the 70th founding anniversary of the party. We should conduct education on the party's history of struggle by holding all sorts of commemorative activities, inherit and promote the party's fine traditions and work style and further promote the building of the party's ideology and work style.

Fifty-three comrades attending this study session were responsible comrades of large enterprises in various cities and prefectures, provincial-level departments, committees, offices and bureaus, and institutions of higher learning. During the 25-day study session, they conscientiously studied and probed into issues the socialist development of the present age and some important issues in our country's socialist modernization construction, reforms, and opening up. [passage omitted]

In his speech, Miao Fenglin fully affirmed the achievements gained during this study session and, in line with the current international and domestic situations, set forth hopes and demands on how to further deepen the study of scientific socialist theories.

Attends Family Planning Rally

SK3004110691 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Excerpt] On 29 April, the provincial party committee and the provincial government held a rally to award and punish those who fulfilled or failed to fulfill the responsibility for attaining the 1990 population targets and to study and work out plans for strengthening family planning work and measures for strictly controlling the population growth.

Leading comrades of the province and Jinan Military Region, including Jiang Chunyun, Gao Changli, Li Chunting, Li Chunting, Liu Peng, Liu Zhongqian, Li

Zhen, Lin Ping, Song Fatang, Li Zichao, Lu Maozeng, and Qu Jining, attended the rally.

Vice Governor Song Fatang gave a speech at the rally, entitled: "The Whole Party and All the People Should Be Mobilized To Realize the Population Control Targets Set for the Province's Eighth Five-Year Plan and the Next 10 years." Song Fatang said: Last year, our family planning work witnessed new progress. The natural population growth rate was lower than the national figure by 3.14 permillage point. Based on the 1990 sample survey on population changes and the comprehensive appraisal, we decided to confer first-class merit on the three cities of Weihai, Yantai, and Zibo, and second-class merit on the four cities of Qingdao, Jinan, Weifang, and Rizhao, and to punish Heze Prefecture for exceeding the family planning quota.

Song Fatang pointed out: Last year, although our province scored remarkable achievements in family planning work, the seriously uneven provincial work has not been fundamentally changed. During the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the next 10 years, the population situation facing our province will remain very severe. In the next 10 years, in order to make the province's natural population growth rate lower than the national average, we must be determined to solve the birth problems that are not in compliance with the policies and stipulations, and to strictly control unplanned births. The overall tasks and demands are to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the seventh plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee and the fourth session of the seventh National People's Congress, give wide publicity to implementing the important directives of the central leading comrades given at the family planning work forum, make the whole party participate in family planning work, mobilize all the people and the whole society to publicize the work, and create a good macro-climate for family planning. [passage omitted]

Attends Labor Day Festivities

SK3004084991 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Excerpts] On the evening of 29 April, the club of Nanjiao Hotel in Jinan was brightly illuminated and filled with the strains of music accompanied by drumbeats, with a festive air prevailing. Cadres and workers from some units in the province and Jinan City, and representatives of winners of the national 1 May labor medals and certificates of citation and winners of the provincial labor medal and certificate of citation for making the people rich and Shandong prosperous, nearly 700 persons in all, happily gathered there to mark the 105th anniversary of the 1 May international labor day: the world's glorious festival of the working class and the working people.

Leading comrades attending the celebration rally were Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, Gao Changli and Ma Zhongcai, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, Liang Buting,

chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, Li Zhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, Lu Maozeng, member of the party Central Committee, Su Yiran, member of the central Advisory Commission, Li Farong, member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, Miao Fenglin, Li Chunting, Tan Fude, Li Chunting and Wang Huaiyuan, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee, Liu Peng and Liu Zhongqian, vice chairmen of the provincial Advisory Commission, Wang Chengwang, Wang Runzhai, Zhu Yongshun, Sun Shuzhi, and Li Yu, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial Advisory Commission, Xiao Han, Xu Jianchun, Lin Ping and Yan Qingqing, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, Ma Shizhong, vice governor of the provincial government, Zhang Jingtiao, Song Yimin and Zhu Qimin, special advisers of the provincial government, Zhou Zhenxing, Xu Wenyan, Zheng Weimin, Jin Baozhen, Yang Da, and Wu Fuheng, vice chairmen of the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, veteran comrades of the province, including Zhao Lin, Qin Hezhen, Wang Jinshan, and Wang Zhongyin, Cai Renshan, deputy political commissar of the Jinan Military Region, Yang Hanwen, political commissar of the Air Force of the Jinan Military Region, and Zhai Yongbo, secretary of the Jinan City party committee and city mayor. (Zhang Fushen), deputy secretary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Committee, was also invited to attend the rally.

The rally was presided over by Wang Huaiyuan, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial Trade Union Council.

Ma Zhongcai, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, gave a speech at the rally. On behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, he first extended festive regards and lofty respect to the broad masses of cadres and workers who worked diligently on all fronts across the province, model workers and advanced producers who made outstanding achievements, retired workers and family members of workers, and warm congratulations to advanced persons to be commended this time by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the provincial Trade Union Council. He said: This is a crucial year for the people of the whole country and the people across the province to begin deeply implementing the spirit of the seventh plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee and the fourth session of the seventh National People's Congress, and to strive to realize the second-step strategic objectives on the national economic and social development. It is of exceptional significance for us to ceremoniously and warmly observe the 1 May international labor day. [passage omitted]

At the rally, (Chen Meilan), vice chairman of the provincial Trade Union Council, read the decision of the All-China Federation of Trade Union Councils on issuing the 1991 1 May labor medals and certificates of citation, and the decision of the Shandong Provincial

Trade Union Council on issuing the 1990 labor medals and certificates of citation for those who made the people rich and Shandong prosperous. She also presented certificates and medals of citation to nine advanced collectives and eight advanced work teams and groups of the province that received the national 1 May labor certificates of citation, and 48 winners of the 1 May labor medal, and representatives of 101 winners of the labor certificate of citation and 510 winners of the labor medal of citation for making the people rich and Shandong prosperous. [passage omitted]

At Population Control Event

SK0105064591 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Text] The provincial ceremony to sign letters of responsibility for population control quotas in 1991 and 1992 was held in Jinan on 30 April.

Some provincial leading comrades, including Jiang Chunyun, Ma Zhongcai, Li Zhen, Li Chunting, Liu Peng, Liu Zhongqian, Song Fatang, and Lu Maozeng, attended the signing ceremony.

On behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, Song Fatang, vice governor of the provincial government, signed the letters of responsibility for population control quotas with responsible persons from 16 cities and prefectures.

Shandong China Democratic League Anniversary

SK3004140191 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Text] On the morning of 29 April, the Shandong Committee of the China Democratic League held a rally in Jinan to mark the 50th founding anniversary of the China Democratic League. Leading Comrades Ma Zhongcai, Liang Buting, Yan Qingqing, Zhou Zhenxing, Xu Wenyan, Yang Da, and Ma Lianli were invited to the rally.

In his speech, Wu Fuheng, chairman of the Shandong Provincial Committee of the China Democratic League, reviewed the glorious history of long-term cooperation and side-by-side fighting between the China Democratic League and the CPC since the inauguration of the China Democratic League.

He said: Submitting to the leadership of the CPC and following the socialist road is the basic historical experience gained by the China Democratic League over the past 50 years. The China Democratic League has already developed as an important force to safeguard China's stability and unity and to promote socialist modernization and reunification of the motherland.

Ma Zhongcai, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke highly of the important role played by the China Democratic League in carrying out democratic revolution and socialist construction. He expressed hope that

democratic league organizations at all levels and their members would further exploit the advantages of their own; take an active part in political consultation and democratic supervision; and continue to offer advice, suggestions, and efforts for implementing the province's 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

On behalf of various democratic parties and industrial and commercial federations in the province, Xu Wenyan, chairman of the provincial committee of the China Democratic League, made a speech at the rally and extended congratulations on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the China Democratic League.

Shandong University Party Building Meeting Ends

SK0105052591 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Text] Gao Changli, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, stressed at the provincial meeting that ended on 30 April for exchanging experiences in party building at universities and colleges and for commending outstanding ideological and political workers that we should fully understand the strategic position of universities and colleges, place moral education high above everything else, and cultivate qualified builders and successors to socialism.

Gao Changli said: Our country's socialist economic foundation and political system decide that universities and colleges in our country should regard cultivating builders and successors to socialist undertakings as their basic task. Paying attention to moral education is an important educational ideology of socialist universities and colleges as well as a key guarantee for persisting in the orientation of running socialist schools. To put moral education in the first place, we should attend to several tasks. First, we should solve ideological problems. Both party committees and university presidents should attend to ideological and political work and provide sufficient human, financial, and material resources to support ideological and political work. Second, we should attend to the construction of the teachers' contingent, particularly strengthen the ideological and political work among young teachers, and continue to attend to the construction of the political workers' contingent and the backbone of the students' contingent.

Gao Changli pointed out: To put moral education in the first place, there must be a fine educational environment. At present, we should pay particular attention to cultivating extracurricular activities counselors. Inviting a group of veteran comrades retired from party, government, and army organs to be extracurricular activities counselors is very significant in building universities and colleges into a strong front for cultivating successors to socialism.

Gao Changli stressed: We should further strengthen the construction of university and college leading groups and ensure that the leadership of universities and colleges be held by those who are loyal to Marxism. We should continue to attend to the work of stability and ensure long-term order

and stability in the nation. The whole party and all of society should be concerned with and support the work of universities and colleges, and create a fine educational environment for universities and colleges.

Two hundred and five outstanding ideological and political workers at universities and colleges were commended at the meeting.

Present at the closing ceremony were Leading Comrades Miao Fenglin, Tan Fude, Sun Shuzhi, Yan Qingqing, and Xu Wenyuan.

Shandong's Weihai City Elects New Mayor

SK0105071191 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Text] At the fifth session of the 11th Weihai City People's Congress, that ended on 30 April, (Zhang Haiqiang) was elected as mayor of the city.

Shanghai Congress Elects Huang Ju Mayor

OW2904112491 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
0900 GMT 29 Apr 91

[By reporter (Chen Jieshang); from the "News" program]

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Ninth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress concluded successfully this morning at the Central Hall of the Shanghai Exhibition Center after approving the Outline of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development in Shanghai Municipality and electing Huang Ju mayor of Shanghai.

The fifth plenary meeting, held this morning, was presided over by Wu Bangguo, executive chairman of the session. Other executive chairmen of the session were Ye Gongqi, Zhao Zukang, Chen Tiedi, Sun Guizhang, Liu Jingji, Tan Jiazhen, Ye Shuhua, Li Jiahao, Wang Chongji, and Hu Chuanzhi. Others attending the meeting and seated on the rostrum were Huang Ju, Chen Zhili, Ni Hongfu, Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Wang Daohan, and Xie Xide. Rong Yiren, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Su Buqing, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, also attended the meeting and sat on the rostrum.

The first item on the agenda was the election of a Shanghai mayor. After the namelist of balloting scrutineers and the general balloting scrutineer was adopted, the 820 deputies to the municipal people's congress who were present at the meeting elected, by secret ballot, Huang Ju to succeed Zhu Rongji as mayor of Shanghai. When Wu Bangguo, executive chairman of the session, announced the result of the election, the deputies responded with a warm applause.

The meeting then adopted a resolution on the report on the Outline of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development in Shanghai

Municipality. The resolution calls upon all people in the municipality to pluck up their spirits, unite as one, pool their wisdom and efforts, carry out hard struggle, and strive to successfully realize the great goals set in Shanghai's 10-Year Program and Eighth Five-Year Plan.

In addition, the meeting adopted a resolution on the implementation of the municipality's plan last year and on the plan to be carried out this year, a resolution on the final accounts and budget, and a resolution on the work report by the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, a resolution on the work report by the municipal higher people's court, and a resolution on the work report of the municipal people's procuratorate.

After the above six resolutions were adopted at the meeting, Executive Chairman Wu Bangguo asked Huang Ju, the newly elected Shanghai mayor, to make a speech. Amid warm applause, Huang Ju mounted the platform and gave a six-minute impromptu speech. He expressed the determination to work wholeheartedly, make utmost efforts, and fulfill his responsibilities fully, rely closely on all cadres and masses in the municipality, and strive hard to implement Shanghai Municipality's 10-Year Plan and Eighth Five-Year Plan.

XINHUA Profile

OW2904130591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1225 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Text] Shanghai, April 29 (XINHUA)—Huang Ju, former vice mayor of Shanghai, was elected mayor of China's largest city during the fourth plenary session of the ninth municipal people's congress which was closed here today.

The people's congress accepted the resignation of Zhu Rongji who has been appointed as a vice-premier of the State Council during the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress which was held in Beijing earlier this month.

Huang Ju, 52, has served as vice-mayor of Shanghai and as deputy secretary of the Municipal Communist Party Committee since 1986. After graduating from the Department of Electrical Engineering at Qinghua University in 1963, he worked in a number of industrial enterprises in Shanghai. In March 1983, Huang was elected as a standing committee member of the municipal party committee and was appointed as party secretary in charge of industry. The following year, Huang was promoted to the position as secretary general of the municipal party committee.

XINHUA 'Backgrounder'

OW2904155791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1458 GMT 29 Apr 91

["Backgrounder: Huang Ju, the Eighth Mayor of Shanghai"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Shanghai, April 29 (XINHUA)—Huang Ju, 52, was elected mayor of Shanghai today and will replace Zhu Rongji who has been appointed as a vice-premier of the State Council.

Upon assuming his post as the top administrator Huang became the eighth and youngest mayor of one of China's major manufacturing centers.

The first impression one has of Huang is that he is animated, easy-going, simple and warm. That impression is not wrong, for after working with him for a long period, one finds that he retains those same characteristics.

The new mayor looks much younger than his actual age, and when asked to tell his age, an outsider will often guess wrong. Many people would like to know how he maintains his youthfulness, because he exerts no particular effort to body building, but instead devotes all of his energy to his duties.

In 1963, Huang graduated from Qinghua University, one of China's top institutions of higher learning. Following graduation, he worked for nearly 20 years in Shanghai as a technician, engineer, workshop deputy party secretary and deputy factory director. In 1982, he was appointed as the deputy director of the city's No. 1 bureau of electrical engineering and during his tenure with the bureau his ability impressed all his colleagues.

In March 1983, he was elected as a Standing Committee member of the city's Communist Party Committee and as party secretary in charge of industry. In the following year, he was elected secretary general of the municipal party committee and one year later he was appointed as the deputy secretary of the committee. In 1986, Huang served as a vice-mayor of Shanghai and assisted Jiang Zemin, the present Communist Party general secretary, and Zhu Rongji. Huang assisted in Managing one of China's major metropolitan areas and successfully directed the city's major construction projects during the past few years.

During a gathering in celebration of spring festival earlier this year, Huang impressed all those present with his strong tenor voice. In fact since he was very young Huang has been interested in singing, and he is best at Chinese and Russian folk songs. Huang also enjoys reading.

The new mayor has a very good memory and memorizes many useful figures, including telephone numbers. His memory, in fact, enables him to have a good grasp of the overall situation.

Three years ago when he was appointed vice mayor, he told the People's Congress: "I was born in the autumn when chrysanthemums start to flower, and that is why I was given the name Huang Ju—yellow chrysanthemum. However, I don't regard myself as a flower, but rather as a green leaf that exists to make the flower more beautiful."

Today when he was appointed mayor of Shanghai, he said: "At a time when Shanghai is being given a new life, I am elected mayor, and I know the responsibility is

heavy. However, I will work hard to fulfill my duties. By relying on the 13 million residents of Shanghai, I am convinced that we will fulfill the task of reconstructing this major city."

Mayor Addresses Congress

OW3004053791 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
0900 GMT 29 Apr 91

["Recorded feature" by staff reporter Jiang Nan: "I Am very Hopeful About and Fully Confident of Shanghai's Future"]

[Text] At 1015 this morning, the newly elected mayor of Shanghai, Huang Ju, rose from his seat amid prolonged applause. He made a deep bow before the deputies, then he walked unhurriedly toward the platform. As of that moment, he had taken the relay baton from Comrade Zhu Rongji. He is the youngest mayor of Shanghai since Mayor Chen Yi. He has advanced steadily step by step; and as he later said, he has no right to flinch.

The name of Huang Ju is not unfamiliar to Shanghai residents. He served as deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and vice mayor of Shanghai Municipality for six full years. In assisting the mayor in handling the day-to-day work of the municipal government, the 52-year-old Huang Ju long displayed his brilliant ability and wisdom. As vice mayor, he decided on and organized the implementation of almost every major project in Shanghai. Today, he is elected mayor as Shanghai is to be revitalized in the 1990's and as we begin to implement the 10-Year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan. Of course, people understand the heavy responsibility and burden on his shoulders.

[Begin Huang Ju recording] My attitude is that I will work with all my heart and all my might to perform my duties to serve the people of Shanghai and to revitalize the municipality. [applause] Meanwhile, I also hope that in government work, I shall be able to continue receiving supervision and support from all of you. [end recording]

In his first speech in the capacity of new mayor, he did not make many promises. Perhaps, this is how he conducts himself, or it is his style of work.

[Begin Huang Ju recording] In the future, I will work hard to maintain the continuity of government work. I will make every possible effort to carry out the various tasks set in the outline [of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan]. The outline is very good, but it is very important to vigorously carry out the tasks set in the outline. The key here is action. In accordance with the one center and two basic points, we should strive to build a material and a spiritual civilization at the same time. We must work hard to do so. On the foundation laid by Shanghai's previous several governments, my colleagues [tong shi men] and I should maintain the continuity, stability, and pioneering nature [kai tuo xing] of work in various fields. We must make arduous efforts to do government work, be honest and upright in performing official duties, run the government strictly, and

be practical in handling government matters. We must carry forward the workstyle of being strict in three aspects and being practical in four ways: We must enforce discipline strictly, exercise strict administration, and put strict demands on ourselves; we must encourage people to tell the truth, to work enthusiastically and in a down-to-earth way, to do practical things, and to stress on actual results. Carrying forward the cause and forging ahead into the future, we must keep advancing toward the targets set forth in the outline. [end recording]

His colleagues' and his own mission is to implement the outline. Just how much he is able to achieve during his tenure as mayor will be evaluated by Shanghai residents and appraised by history.

[Begin Huang Ju recording] The challenges facing Shanghai in the next few years will be very rigorous. We shall encounter various difficulties on the road of advancement. We must have a sober estimate of such difficulties and be fully prepared for them. However, I am very hopeful about and fully confident of the future. As long as we rely closely on the people and continue to raise high the banner of reform and opening to the outside world, we will be able to surmount various difficulties. Then, our cause will certainly be able to succeed, and our grand blueprints will certainly be able to become a reality. [applause] [end recording]

Outlines Development Goals

OW3004074691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0726 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Text] Shanghai, April 30 (XINHUA)—The municipal people's congress of Shanghai, China's leading industrial center, examined and has just approved the outline for the city's economic and social development during China's Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1991-1995) and the next ten years.

Shanghai will appear as an export-oriented and multi-functional modern city with a rational industrial structure, advanced technology and a higher degree of ideology and culture by the end of this century, said newly-elected Mayor Huang Ju at a meeting of the municipal people's congress, which closed yesterday.

Huang reported in detail to the deputies the measures to be taken for attaining the goal.

"Only by speeding up the pace of reform and opening to the rest of the world, can Shanghai achieve further progress," Huang said.

In the next ten years, tertiary industry will be developed at a quicker speed; the ratio of tertiary industry in the city's gross domestic product will be raised from 30 percent in 1990 to 40 percent at the end of this century, he said.

The economic development of Shanghai in the next ten years will be centered around the development of the Pudong New Area.

The city plans to develop 37 sq. km of land in Pudong and build up three development districts and a large park for high-tech research in the coming ten years, the mayor said.

Referring to infrastructure construction, Huang said that the city will construct a three-dimensional communication network which includes highways, underground railways and high-rises.

According to the new strategy, the average urban resident in Shanghai will have eight sq. m. of living space equipped with gas cooking and other necessary facilities.

The local government will put 30 percent of its total investment each year into communications and telecommunications projects, municipal engineering, commerce and trade facilities, the mayor said.

The strategic development for the next ten years will be divided into two phases. During the first five-year period, priority will be given to in-depth reform, industrial restructuring and infrastructure construction, Huang said.

The gross national product of Shanghai will be increased at an annual rate of five percent while that of tertiary industry will rise at an average annual rate of eight percent during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, the mayor revealed.

To Continue Reform Plans

HK3004042291 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 30 Apr 91 p 8

[By Chris Yeung]

[Text] The newly-elected mayor of Shanghai, Mr Huang Ju, has pledged to push through the bold plan of turning his region into China's economic hub in the next decade.

Mr Huang, the right-hand man of former mayor, Mr Zhu Rongji, who was elevated to the vice-premier-ship early this month, said yesterday he would maintain the "continuity, stability and innovation" of the city's development programmes.

Mr Huang, a 52-year-old open-minded technocrat, was elected by the annual session of the Shanghai legislature.

He is the former executive vice-mayor and took over the job of mayor in the absence of Mr Zhu.

He told delegates after the session he wanted to build up a clean government.

"I've been given the task ... of reforming Shanghai in the 1990s. It's the start of the implementation of the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the Ten-Year Development Outline. I deeply feel the heavy burden," he said.

Mr Huang, born in coastal Zhejiang province, joined the Communist Party in March 1966 after graduating from Beijing's prestigious Qinghua University, majoring in electrical machinery.

After working in several Shanghai factories, he rose through the political ranks to become vice-secretary of the municipal party committee in 1985 and executive vice-mayor in 1986. He was named an alternate member of the party Central Committee in 1987.

He is seen as a rising star among the younger cadres and analysts said he is expected to continue the reform policies of his predecessor.

Shanghai To Sell State Housing to Tenants

HK3004025091 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 30 Apr 91 p 8

[By John Kohut in Shanghai]

[Text] Shanghai tomorrow launches an ambitious scheme to sell off state-owned housing to its occupants, a programme designed to reduce the enormous financial burden on the Government and to improve the cramped quarters in which the city's 13 million people live.

Although other cities in China have experimented with private housing, the scheme in Shanghai is the largest and probably most carefully planned attempt at housing reform in the country so far.

By the turn of the century, the city hopes about 40 per cent of Shanghaiese will own their own homes compared with three per cent at present.

Money raised through rent increases, enterprise subsidies, special bonds and apartment sales will be channelled into building new housing. If the scheme goes smoothly, average per capita living space will rise to eight square metres in the year 2000 from 6.6 square metres at present, compared with 15 square metres in Singapore, a city which has inspired parts of the Shanghai reform plan.

The municipal government realises it will be hard to convince Shanghaiese to opt for home ownership over subsidised housing, which has given Chinese people perhaps the lowest rents in the world.

"The big problem is psychology," said Mr Wu Zheng-tong, a senior official in the Shanghai Municipal Housing System Reform Office.

Because of state subsidies, Shanghaiese currently spend only 0.9 per cent of household income on rent. At about 23 fen (34 HK cents) a square metre, monthly rent on the average 20-square-metre home for a family of three is equivalent to the cost of a packet of domestic cigarettes.

From tomorrow, rents—which currently do not provide enough money for the Government even to maintain apartment blocks—will be doubled. To prevent a public outcry, enterprises will raise wages by two per cent as a contribution towards the rent increases. The city will continue to raise rents over the next few years, though the amounts have not yet been set.

Among those who have benefited most from the current subsidised housing system and will thus be hardest hit by the rent increases are high-level cadres who have traditionally been granted the most spacious accommodation by the state.

In Shanghai, the authorities have apparently overcome such resistance by pledging not to raise rents for some 2,000 veterans of the Long March in the 1930s. Those who joined communist guerilla fighters in the 1940s will have their rent increases capped at 15 yuan.

Central-South Region

Guangdong's Capital Export Commodity Fair

OW2904164691 Beijing XINHUA in English 1343 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Text] Guangzhou, April 29 (XINHUA)—The business transactions registered by computers at the 1991 spring China export commodity fair amounted to 5.591 billion U.S. dollars worth by Sunday, a fair organizer announced here today.

A major characteristic of this export fair is that organizers have proposed reasonable prices of some commodities to prevent sales at low prices.

The unified prices of some commodities, to the satisfaction of many foreign businessmen, sped up the transactions, said the organizer.

Among the most welcome commodities are high quality filature silk and spun silk, flax and cotton yarn, thick cotton fabric, high-grade jewelry and brand light industry products.

Some 43,665 businessmen from 127 countries and regions have visited the fair, which is scheduled to close tomorrow.

Local CPPCC Member Expelled for Large Family

HK3004102891 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Apr 91

[Text] (Wang Dinggui), a member of the provincial Chinese People's Consultative Conference [CPPCC] and director of an animal husbandry and veterinary station in (Lizhigou) Town of Sanya City, who defied the party's policy on family planning by having four additional births, has been dismissed from his membership in the provincial CPPCC. This decision was announced at the first provincial CPPCC Standing Committee's 14th meeting held yesterday [25 April].

According to an investigation made by the relevant departments, (Wang Dinggui), aged 35, already had three children five years ago. The local family planning department had repeatedly advised (Wang Dinggui) and his wife to undergo surgical sterilization. But they refused to do so. What was more serious was that in 1989 his wife became pregnant with her fourth child. During that period, town leaders and cadres responsible for family planning work personally

visited and talked with the husband and wife. They asked (Wang) to advise his wife to undergo induced abortion and then surgical sterilization. In the meantime, the provincial CPPCC office wrote Wang twice to provide him with persuasion and education. Wang was asked to help the organization do ideological work for his wife, so that she would agree to immediately undergo induced abortion to avoid providing a bad influence over the masses.

However, instead of taking the organization's advice, (Wang Dinggui), a member of the provincial CPPCC, encouraged his wife to give birth to her fourth child in June 1990, which seriously violated the rules and regulations on family planning, which was a very bad influence on the masses.

Yesterday morning, (Huang Zhigui), secretary general of the provincial CPPCC Standing Committee, announced Wang's mistake of having four additional births and a proposal to expel him from the provincial CPPCC. All participating provincial CPPCC Standing Committee members raised their hands to accept the proposal, which shows the spirit of the provincial CPPCC of handling matters in accordance with law.

Xiong Qingquan Attends Family Planning Forum

HK2904135091 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 25 Apr 91

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon, the provincial party committee and government jointly held a family planning forum. Provincial party committee Secretary Xiong Qingquan and Deputy Secretary and Governor Chen Bangzhu addressed the forum calling on all localities to further deepen their understanding of the importance of family planning; conscientiously implement the spirit of the CPC Central Committee and State Council sponsored national family planning forum and the spirit of the provincial meeting attended by responsible members of prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities, and counties throughout the province; truly strengthen leadership over the work; arouse and rely upon the masses; and make concerted efforts to control population growth as required.

Executive Vice Governor Dong Zhiwen presided over the meeting. [passage omitted]

Comrade Xiong Qingquan said: To do a good job of controlling population growth, we must first develop a sense of responsibility and urgency, think of per-capita need in everything we do, guard against empty talk, make sure that no assigned tasks are left unaccomplished, have our thinking clarified before plunging into action, carry out the mass line, and strengthen the related contingent ideologically and organizationally.

In his speech, Comrade Chen Bangzhu pointed out: Since the provincial meeting of responsible members of prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities, and counties, our province's work to promote family planning has made fairly great headway. But the development remains uneven. From

now on, we must deepen our understanding of the importance of family planning and build up three contingents: one, the contingent for promoting family planning; two, the contingent for providing technical services; and three, the association for promoting family planning.

Chen Bangzhu called on the leadership in all localities to help cadres responsible for family planning solve their practical difficulties, encourage good prenatal and postnatal care, and make achievements in other related fields.

Southwest Region

Tibet Weapons Thieves Receive Death Sentence

HK2904152291 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service
in Mandarin 1330 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Text] On the morning of 27 April, Lhasa City Intermediate People's Court held a rally to openly announce the court judgment on nine criminals, including (Wu Linchun), (Yang Bin), and (Luo Tingyuan), who were involved in the heinous crime in (Saerba) of stealing firearms and murder and guilty of robbery, killing, harboring criminals, covering up evil deeds, and harboring stolen goods.

On the evening of 26 March this year, criminals (Wu Linchun), (Yang Bin), and (Luo Tingyuan) procured tools, such as gloves, flashlights, and nylon ropes, to commit crimes. At midnight the same night, they robbed an arms depot and killed armourer (Tao Xirui). They stole 19 Model-54 pistols and 869 bullets for the pistols.

Criminals (Wu Linchun), (Yang Bin), and (Luo Tingyuan) defied the state law and were reckless. They violated the criminal law and committed robbery and murder. Their case was extremely serious and has brought great harm to society. To strictly enforce the state law and protect the lives and property of our citizens, (Wu Linchun), (Yang Bin), and (Luo Tingyuan), criminals guilty of robbery and murder, were sentenced to death and deprived of their political rights for life. After the announcement of the first trial's judgment, criminals (Wu Linchun), (Yang Bin), and (Luo Tingyuan) pleaded not guilty, and appealed to the Tibetan Autonomous Regional Higher People's Court. The Higher People's Court affirmed the original judgment and issued an order for the immediate execution of criminals (Wu Linchun), (Yang Bin), and (Luo Tingyuan).

Lhasa Enjoys Revival of Religious Life, Practices

OW2904112791 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2130 GMT 25 Apr 91

[Dispatch: "Lhasa Remains a Sacred Religious Place"; from the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] Whoever goes to Lhasa can easily feel the thick religious atmosphere. Golden streamers fly like colorful flags from the roof of every house and on the hills. The well-known Jokhang Temple is filled with incense smoke; Buddhist sutra lectures are conducted in all

major temples. On major religious days, monks, nuns, and ordinary people from all localities gather in Lhasa. Even on ordinary days, from early morning to evening, scripture chanters with (?scripture chanting pots) in their hands surround the Jokhang Temple and Potala Palace to chant Buddhist scriptures.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Committee, the party's religion policy has been faithfully carried out in Tibet. More than 1,400 religious activity centers in the autonomous region have been repaired or renovated, and a few major popular religious festivals have again been celebrated. The Great Lhasa Prayer Rite, which had been suspended for more than 20 years, has also been resumed. The masses can enjoy a free and healthy religious life according to their beliefs.

In Zhebang Temple, the largest temple in Lhasa, we saw that Chuoxin Hall, which can accommodate 9,000 people, was filled. Many people could only stand outside and listen over loudspeakers to the scripture lecture given by Living Buddha Langren. Local people told us that activities of this kind were not subject to any restrictions, and people could take part freely.

Yixiwangshu, vice president of the Tibet Buddhism Association, and a well-known monk, said: The current religious policy is very popular; the masses of monks and nuns are satisfied with the policy. The state allocated a large amount of funds for repairing the Potala Palace, the Jokhang Temple, and the Gandan Temple, and has supported our Buddhist activities. Great Master Banqen called on all temples to financially support themselves; now an increasing number of monks and nuns have accepted this new idea. Temples are managed in a democratic way, and they have engaged in some kinds of production and business activities. Old and weak monks and nuns are subsidized by the state, and so they can enjoy peaceful lives.

We also noticed that some changes had quietly taken place in those ancient temples, adding a modern outlook to them. In addition to studying Buddhist sutra, some monks and nuns are taking English courses, and many of them bring cassette recorders with them. On Sundays, some young monks and nuns like to ride bicycles to visit relatives and local bazaars.

Indeed, although time is passing, Lhasa remains a sacred place.

Memorial for 10th Panchen Lama Under Construction

*OW3004023191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0155 GMT 30 Apr 91*

["Stupa for Late Tenth Panchen Lama (Tibet's Today and Yesterday Backgrounder)"]—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)—The construction of a stupa and a memorial hall in honor of the late Tenth

Panchen Lama is now under way and is expected to be completed in the Tashi Lhumpo Monastery in a little more than three years.

Meanwhile the search for the "soul boy", the reincarnation of the Tenth Panchen, is going smoothly in compliance with religious rituals, under the supervision of the Democratic Management Committee of the Tashi Lhumpo Monastery and in coordination with well-known Buddhists in Tibet.

Two days after the Tenth Panchen Lama, Erdini Qoigy Gyaincain, died on January 28, 1989, the State Council announced that the government was to finance the construction of a stupa and a memorial hall in his honor. The Democratic Management Committee of the Tashi Lhumpo Monastery, where the Panchen Lama is headquartered, is responsible for the work, with assistance from the China Buddhists Association and its Tibetan branch.

On August 25, 1989, living Buddha Champa Chilie, chairman of the Tashi Lhumpo Democratic Management Committee, announced in Lhasa a State Council instruction to search for and choose the "soul boy". Living Buddhas Gyagar and Chazhag, who were the Tenth Panchen's scriptural tutors during his lifetime, were entrusted with the task. Champa Chilie also announced that the "soul boy" was to be found in China. Before Living Buddha Gyagar breathed his last in Xining, Qinghai Province, on September 20, 1990, he made elaborate arrangements in this regard.

In June 1990, the State Council, after widely soliciting opinions from Tibetans, endorsed a plan to build the stupa and memorial hall. With a special government fund, the project is now under way, using the same design as the stupa for the Fifth-Ninth Panchen Lamas. The design was worked out under the personal care of the late Tenth Panchen Lama.

North Region

Beijing Overseas Exchange Association Established

*OW3004155891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1507 GMT 30 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)—The Beijing Overseas Exchanges Association was established here today.

The association is a non-governmental organization mainly engaged in promoting friendly Sino-foreign co-operation and exchanges involving foreign trade and economic services, science and technology, culture and education, tourism, sports, public health and social welfare.

The association will also offer services for overseas Chinese who come to China to travel, visit relatives, teach or engage in advanced studies.

Deputy Mayor of Beijing He Luli is the president of the association, and chairman of the Beijing municipal committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Bai Jiefu is honorary president.

Beijing Approves 146 New Foreign-Funded Companies

OW2904164991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1329 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA)—The Beijing municipal government has announced that it approved 146 foreign-funded enterprises during the first quarter of this year.

The new enterprises will engage in industrial production, and the number approved marks a two-fold increase over the figure for last year's same quarter.

Vice-Mayor Wu Yi told delegates to the fourth session of the foreign investment work conference held here today that Beijing now has 766 partially or solely foreign funded enterprises.

The 91 new joint ventures which went into operation in the first quarter of this year have recorded a sales volume of over one billion yuan and have earned over 15 million U.S. dollars from exports.

Wu said that one of the key tasks for Beijing during China's Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1991-95) is to introduce more foreign investment and build more foreign-funded enterprises.

The vice-mayor said the 334 Sino-foreign industrial joint ventures which are operational in Beijing account for 10 percent of the city's industrial output value, and that some have become mainstays of the city's industry.

This year the local government plans to attract additional Sino-foreign joint ventures, including large, medium and small enterprises, in accordance with the city's plans for readjusting its industrial structure.

Efforts will also be made to create an even more favorable climate for foreign investors, the vice mayor said.

Hebei Province Elects Cheng Weigao New Governor

OW2904152391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1503 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Text] Shijiazhuang, April 29 (XINHUA)—The fourth session of the seventh provincial People's Congress in north China's Hebei Province has elected Cheng Weigao as the province's new governor.

The 57-years-old Cheng, a specialist in economics, was the former Communist Party Committee Secretary of Nanjing City, and was governor of central China's Henan Province before being appointed acting governor of Hebei.

The new Hebei governor told reporters that the province, which neighbors Beijing and Tianjin, has abundant agricultural and industrial resources, and that it is therefore very important for both geographic and economic reasons.

According to Cheng, Hebei's output of coal, steel and iron, electric power, cement, and ceramics and pottery, all rank at least number five or above in the country.

More on Session

OW2904144291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1211 GMT 29 Apr 91

[By reporter Yu Shaoliang (0060 4801 5328)]

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 29 Apr (XINHUA)—Cheng Weigao was elected governor of Hebei at the Fourth Session of the Seventh Hebei Provincial People's Congress, which ended today.

Cheng Weigao, 57, has assumed various work posts since August 1949. He has served successively as director of the Changzhou Tractor Plant in Jiangsu Province, vice mayor of Changzhou City, secretary of the Changzhou City Party Committee, secretary of the Nanjing City Party Committee, governor of Henan Province, deputy secretary of the Hebei Provincial Party Committee, and acting governor of Hebei Province.

The session also elected Wang Youhui and Chen Liyou vice governors of Hebei Province, and Dong Naifang [5516 5082 5364] vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Hebei Provincial People's Congress.

Bu He Delivers Inner Mongolian Work Report

Spiritual Civilization

SK3004141391 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional
Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Text] In his government work report, Chairman Bu He emphasized: We should build the spiritual civilization to provide a better environment for economic and social development if we are to attain the major goals of reform, opening up, and economic construction in the 1990's.

Bu He pointed out: We should continue the principle of attending to two fields of work simultaneously, and we should greatly strengthen ideological and political work while making economic construction successful so that both civilizations will be promoted without delay. We should persistently conduct education on adhering to the four cardinal principles on a long-term basis; should resist and oppose bourgeois liberalization; and should ensure the correct direction of economic construction, reform, and opening up. We should always give prominence to the endeavor to consolidate and develop the unity of nationalities, and—through in-depth and persistent education on the Marxist theory on nationalities, the policies on nationalities, and the unity among nationalities—we should enable the cadres and the masses of various nationalities to firmly embrace the

Marxist concept on nationalities and to treasure very much and safeguard on their own accord the great unity among various nationalities. We should conscientiously implement the party's policies on nationalities and the law on regional national autonomy. We should strive to develop the economy and culture of minority nationalities, should gradually narrow the gap among the various localities of the autonomous region, and should conscientiously help the economically backward localities, especially the poverty-stricken localities where minority nationalities live in compact communities. We should also eliminate poverty and achieve prosperity as soon as possible. We should actively cultivate and select cadres of minority nationalities who have both political integrity and ability, and should further strengthen the unity of cadres of various nationalities so that the socialist new-type relations among nationalities characterized by equality, mutual assistance, unity, cooperation, and common prosperity will be further consolidated and developed. We should further implement the party's policy on religion, and we should respect the freedom of religious belief.

Bu He said: We should continue to regard it a fundamental task to realize political and social stability. Through education on the current situation—as well as on patriotism, collectivism, socialism, and national defense—we should continuously enhance people's initiative in adhering to the four cardinal principles and in opposing subversion, infiltration, and peaceful evolution. We should further intensify efforts to improve socialist democracy and the legal system, should strengthen national defense, should promote the political and legal contingent, and should consolidate and strengthen the people's democratic dictatorship. We should gradually establish the various systems for democratic management of political power, and we should enhance citizens' sense and ability to participate in and discuss the administration of government and state affairs so that socialist modernization will become an undertaking for all people. We should continue the efforts to comprehensively tackle public security problems so as to provide a good social environment for the smooth progress of reform, opening up, and economic construction.

Structural Adjustment

SK2904123691 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Text] In his government work report, Chairman Bu He pointed out: To attain the goals for the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the next decade, we should give priority to the adjustments in four areas in order to further promote the sustained, stable, and coordinated development in the economy of our region. First, we should adjust the industrial structure. Judging from the entire situation in industry, we should gradually adjust the proportions of the various industries in line with the direction of strengthening the primary industry, optimizing the secondary industry, and speeding up the development of the tertiary industry. We should continue to strengthen such basic industries as agriculture, energy resources, and raw

materials. We should actively develop some superior industries, mainly the light and textile industries, with farm products and animal by-products as the raw materials, and the lumbering, food, and medical industries. We should greatly develop new industries that have broad prospects, with the focus on the petrochemical industry, auto industry, rare earth materials, and the electronic industry.

Second, we should adjust the product mix. We should adhere to the principle of adjusting for the purposes of meeting market demands and developing new products, with priority given to the development of undersupplied products needed by the market; the development of brand-name, good-quality, and special products; and the development of new products to open up the market.

Third, we should adjust the organizational structure of enterprises, with priority given to the development of enterprise groups. Through extensive lateral economic ties, we should facilitate the rational flow and optimal organization of the major elements for production. We should develop the enterprise groups led by key industries and key products in order to establish new and more a rational economic association and production scale. While consolidating, developing, and improving the existing enterprise groups, the autonomous region should organize a number of large enterprise groups.

Fourth, we should adjust the economic structure of rural and pastoral areas, and we should greatly develop township enterprises. This is not only an important way to make the people, banners and counties, leagues and cities, and the autonomous region prosper, but is also a strategic measure to adjust the economic structure of rural and pastoral areas. We should attach great importance to the development of township enterprises, strengthen leadership over it, make overall arrangements for it, and adopt various measures and mobilize forces from various quarters of society to actively support peasants and herdsmen to develop township enterprises of various types.

Bu He said: We should regard improvement of economic efficiency as the starting point and the ending point of the adjustments in various areas. We should have a strong sense of efficiency and output, and make our region's major figures of economic efficiency reach the middle level or higher of the country by the end of this century.

Foundation for Economy

SK2904123191 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Text] In his government work report, Chairman Bu He pointed out: In line with the requirement for attaining the second-step strategic objective, we should pay attention to the foundation in the next decade of further increasing our economic strength and capacity for sustained development. First, we should achieve success in agriculture and animal husbandry, which constitute the foundation for the national economy. In line with the general requirement for

stabilizing agricultural and animal husbandry production and increasing the income of peasants and herdsmen, governments at all levels should continue to carry out the measures of relying on policies, investment, and science and technology in developing agriculture and animal husbandry, and should continuously increase the investment in agriculture and animal husbandry. We should launch extensive activities of developing agriculture and animal husbandry by applying science and technology, and should enhance our capacity for comprehensive development in agriculture and animal husbandry. We should continue to give prominence to grain production, should implement the policy of transforming and developing farmland simultaneously as well as the policy of developing irrigated and nonirrigated agriculture simultaneously, and should rely mainly on increasing the per-unit yields to ensure the steady growth in our region's grain production. We should further adjust the structures of agriculture and animal husbandry, and should achieve success in the diversified economy. In animal husbandry production, we should continue the construction of basic grassland and pastureland, should forage grass and fodder base areas, and should attach importance to improving the quality of animals and the efficiency of animal husbandry. We should regard the protection and construction of the ecological environment as a strategic task to benefit the coming generations and carry it out persistently.

Second, we should achieve success in science and technology as well as in education, which constitute the foundation for economic and social development. In the next 10 years, we must firmly embrace the strategic idea of developing the region through science and technology as well as education, and should regard the development of education, and science and technology, as the fundamental task of developing the economy. We should continue the policies on education worked out by the party and the state, should persist in the socialist orientation of education, should promote educational reform in both range and quality, should continue to strengthen elementary education, should phase in nine-year compulsory education in an orderly manner in various localities, should continue to pay attention to the education of minority nationalities, should greatly develop the multiform vocational and technical education, and should make a success of adult education with the focus on training primary and middle-level personnel specialized in applicable techniques.

In the development of science and technology, we should continue the principle of relying on science and technology in developing economic construction and gearing science and technology to the needs of economic construction, should attach prominent strategic importance to science and technology, and should regard them as a tremendous productive force for achieving a fairly comfortable standard of life. The various departments in charge of the national economy should further enhance their initiative in and sense of urgency toward reliance on scientific and technological progress, and should adopt effective measures to use more advanced and applicable technology to transform

traditional industries, to develop new industries, to raise our technological level, and to improve the quality of the national economy.

Third, we should further strengthen the basic industries and the construction of infrastructural facilities. In the next 10 years, especially in the Eighth Five-Year Plan, we should continue the endeavor to strengthen such basic industries as energy resources, raw material, transportation, and telecommunications; to build infrastructural facilities above everything else; and to seize the opportunity that the state is tilting favorably toward this endeavor to promote our region's basic industries and infrastructural facilities so as to lay a solid foundation for the great economic development in the next century.

Northeast Region

Sun Weiben at Gathering To Mark Labor Day

SK0105075991 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Summary from poor reception] On the afternoon of 30 April, more than 1,000 people, including model workers, advanced figures, and representatives of staff members and workers, ceremoniously gathered at the theater of Beifang Building to mark the 1 May International Labor Day.

Present at the gathering and also seated on the rostrum were (Ben Xingchu), (Hua Ziyuan), (Mao Xingda), (Wang Shufen), (Liu Yining), (Zou Yuzhen), (Wang Zushi), (Wang Xingbin), (Zhao Hechun), (Wang Xiubin), (Zhang Chunxia), and (Lin Hai), national advanced workers, provincial special-class model workers, and provincial model workers; some provincial party, government, and army leaders, including Sun Weiben, Shao Qihui, Wang Zhao, Zhou Wenhua, Ma Guoliang, Wang Haiyan, Chen Yunlin, Ma Chunwa, Xie Yong, Meng Qingxiang, Shan Rongfan, Tang Zuohou, Zhang Xiangling, and He Shoulun; and some leaders of Harbin City, including Wang Rensheng.

Ni Zhirong, chairman of the provincial trade union council, presided over the gathering. Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, made a speech at the gathering.

On behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, he first extended festive greetings to the broad masses of staff members and workers at various grass-roots levels, and extended lofty respects to the staff members and workers who stand fast at their posts on Labor Day.

Sun Weiben urged that the whole society should further launch the campaign of wholeheartedly relying on the working class, carry forward the advanced ideologies of the working class, continue to display the positive roles of the staff and workers in management of the country and enterprises, and strengthen the construction of the trade union organizations at various levels.

He urged that the broad masses of staff members and workers across the province should strive to upgrade their quality, be full of political enthusiasm, have a strong sense of responsibility for being the masters of the country, continue to carry forward the fine tradition of arduous struggle, further fully display their roles as fresh troops, and make efforts to realize the second-step strategic objective for economic and social development.

Films were shown after the gathering.

Governor Reports on Major Construction Projects

SK0105035991 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2100 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Excerpts] On the morning of 30 April, the provincial people's government sponsored a mobilization meeting with the participation of representatives from the leading groups in charge of building major and important projects.

Attending the meeting were leading personnel from the provincial people's government, including Wang Zhongyu, Wang Yunkun, Huo Ronghua, and (Zhang Hongwen); staff members of the leading groups in charge of building major and important projects; and responsible comrades in charge of economic work from various cities, prefectures, and autonomous prefectures, and from the districts governed by the provincial people's government in charge of the management of economic development and the provincial level departments concerned.

Wang Yunkun, vice governor of the province, presided over the meeting and delivered a speech in which he pointed out that the meeting is aimed at mobilizing all forces across the province to concentrate their efforts on building the 10 major and important projects, to readjust the contents of these projects, to fully discern the significance of building these projects, and to do a good job in building these projects and in winning a victory in construction. In his

speech, he also introduced the 10 major and important projects to the participants, which are as follows: 1) The project of manufacturing 300,000 sedans; 2) the 300,000-ton ethylene project; 3) the 300,000-ton synthetic ammonia project; 4) the project of prospecting and developing petroleum and natural gas; 5) the 10 billion-jin grains project; 6) the corn comprehensive processing project; 7) the electric power development project; 8) the 1 million-ton iron and steel project; 9) the project of building a oil refinery and a petrochemical plant in Qianguo autonomous county; and 10) the economic information project. [passage omitted]

In concluding the meeting, Governor Wang Zhongyu delivered a report in which he stated that the 10 major and important projects in the Eighth Five-Year Plan had been formulated by the province in its crucial period of economic construction and have a vital bearing on the province's long-term development. Therefore, we should fully discern the strategic significance of concentrating our efforts on building these projects. [passage omitted]

In his report, Governor Wang Zhongyu also emphatically pointed out that building the 10 major and important projects has a bearing on the province's future and fate and represents a big event of the province as a whole. Both the construction volume of these projects and the volume of the work of organizing all forces to coordinate each other for these projects are very large. Therefore, various circles should carry out close cooperation. Various departments and localities as well as relevant enterprises should have the whole situation in mind, vigorously cooperate with each other, take the whole situation into consideration, unite as one, and should do a good job in joining in the total battle of building these projects.

In concluding his report, He urged that in building the 10 major and important projects, it is imperative to enhance leadership over the construction and to fulfill the projects in an organized and planned manner.

Taiwan Ends Mobilization To Suppress Communism

OW3004153691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1455 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Text] Hong Kong, April 30 (XINHUA)—The Taiwan authorities today proclaimed the end of the so-called "Mobilization To Suppress the Communist Rebellion (MSCR)" from May 1, and at the same time, abolished the "Provisional Regulations for the Mobilization to Suppress the Communist Rebellion (PRMSCR)".

The MSCR and the PRMSCR were instituted some 40 years ago by the ruling clique of the Kuomintang (KMT) when it lost the civil war and intensified its suppression of the people. The Communist Party of China was listed as a "rebellious group" and an "object of suppression".

After the KMT fled to Taiwan, the ruling clique continued to keep the MSCR system, implementing military autocracy in the name of anticommunism.

The Taiwan people have always fought against the perverse acts of the KMT, and in recent years—with the political changes inside the island and the progress of the exchanges between the two sides of the straits—the voices demanding an end to the mscr and abrogation of the PRMSCR have been becoming increasingly louder.

The MSCR and the PRMSCR have been major causes of instability in the island, so the Taiwan authorities proclaimed last May that they would "end the MSCR within a year."

On April 8 this year the Taiwan authorities called "the second provisional meeting of the first National Assembly", and on April 23 it passed the decision to end the MSCR and abolish the PRMSCR.

Li Teng-hui, on behalf of the Taiwan authorities, officially declared the end of the MSCR and the abolition of the PRMSCR in accordance with the decision of the meeting, but some KMT figures claimed that the decision didn't indicate that the Taiwan authorities have changed their anticommunism policies.

And recently there were still people among the Taiwan authorities who claim that, in legal terms, the Communist Party is still "a rebellious organization".

They have also stated that "legal obstacles still exist for Communist Party members who wish to come to Taiwan", and "it's wrong to believe that after the ending of the MSCR and the abolition of the PRMSCR Com-

munist Party members can come to Taiwan at any time."

Officials Discusses Talks With SEF Delegation

Direct Trade Stressed

OW3004123691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1228 GMT 30 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)—The economies of both the Chinese mainland and Taiwan are complementary, and the realization of direct trade will benefit the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, a senior trade official said here today.

Shen Jueren, deputy minister of foreign economic relations and trade, made the statement shortly after completing talks with a visiting delegation from the Taiwan-based Foundation for Exchange Across the Taiwan Strait [SEF] to discuss ways to enhance exchanges between the mainland and Taiwan.

The talk centered on the problems concerning trade between the two sides, and ways to further develop and improve it, according to the deputy minister.

Shen said that trade relations between the two sides have developed to a certain degree, but that an even greater potential remains.

Air, Shipping Exchanges

OW3004141691 Beijing XINHUA in English 1359
GMT 30 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)—Talks concerning exchange of air and shipping services should begin immediately as part of an effort to strengthen exchanges between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits, a communications official said here today.

Meng Guangju, who is the director of the Taiwan Affairs Office under the Ministry of Communications, issued his statement shortly after the ministry's Deputy Minister Wang Zhanyi completed talks with a visiting delegation from the Taiwan-based Foundation for Exchange Across the Taiwan Strait. The purpose of the talks were to discuss furthering exchanges across the Taiwan Straits.

The ministry is greatly concerned with the communications issue—one aspect of the so-called "three exchanges," especially with direct exchange of shipping service, Meng said, adding "major ports on the mainland are now open to ships from Taiwan, and we hope major ports in Taiwan will also be open to ships from the mainland".

Meng said that he is dissatisfied with the present status of sea transportation across the Straits. "It is abnormal for the mainland and Taiwan to have only indirect sea transportation, and for shipping to be conducted by foreign flagged ships," Meng noted.

According to Meng the present practice wastes both time and money and he suggested that passenger and cargo ships should be regularly scheduled between the mainland and Taiwan.

Meng said that with that objective in mind, the two sides should initiate fundamental agreement and begin direct talks to resolve the issue.

Meng welcomed Taiwanese businessmen involved in the transportation industry to invest in the mainland, and said that the mainland will do its best to accommodate and co-operate with them.

Martial Law Declared on Kinmen, Matsu

OW0105090191 Taipei CNA in English 0815 GMT
1 May 91

[Text] Taipei, May 1 (CNA)—The Defense Ministry declared Tuesday that the off-shore islands of Kinmen and Matsu facing Mainland China will be put under a temporary martial law as of 0:00 A.M. May 1.

The commanding officers on the two island groups renewed their martial law status to assure national security after the government announced an end to the Period of Communist Rebellion.

The move is seen as a must in view of the Communist Chinese reluctance to renounce its willingness to one day forcibly invade Taiwan and the continued hostility between the Republic of China [ROC] and Communist China around the off-shore islands, the ministry said.

The Kinmen Defense Command said civilian life will not be affected by the declaration of martial law, which was announced across the islands last evening.

A ranking military officer in Kinmen said the islands remain a "frontline area" vis-a-vis Communist China because the latter has not made any good-will responses to the government announcement to end the Period of Communist Rebellion.

He noted that Communist China's military deployment across the island has not been reduced, and mainland authorities have not tried to restrain Mainland Chinese acts of piracy against ROC fishermen, an indication that their hostility toward Taiwan remains unmitigated.

He said the military command will continue to remind the people on the off-shore islands to keep vigilant for the sake of national security.

Mainland Sees No Urgent Need for Exchange Body

HK2704060391 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 27 Apr 91 p 5

[Text] China did not consider the setting up of an intermediary body for civilian exchanges with Taiwan to be an urgent matter, a Taiwan opposition party official said yesterday.

This was despite earlier reports which said China would establish a "Sun Yat Sen Foundation" as the counterpart for Taiwan's Foundation for Exchanges Across the Straits, Taiwan Labour Party secretary-general Hsieh Cheng-yi said.

Mr Hsieh was in Hong Kong yesterday after a 10-day visit to China, the first official visit to the mainland by Taiwanese political party members.

Received by a senior official from the Taiwan Affairs Office of the State Council in Beijing, Mr Hsieh was told that China did not consider a counterpart of Taiwan's intermediary body was necessary.

The 14-member Taiwanese delegation arrived in Beijing on April 17 and stayed in the capital for five days before visiting Hangzhou and Xiamen.

Though an advocate of national reunification, the 10,000-strong Labour Party does not support the Exchange Foundation, saying that the Kuomintang government is trying to centralise exchange works which have been going on for many years.

A delegation from the foundation will arrive in Beijing tomorrow for talks about future exchanges.

The delegation, invited by the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, will meet CPPCC vice-chairman Qian Weichang and representatives from the All China Federation of Trade Unions in Beijing.

Editorial Views ADB, Loans to Mainland

OW2704183491 Taipei CNA in English 1502 GMT
27 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 27 (CNA)—The following is the editorial of Saturday's EXPRESS NEWS, a daily newspaper published by the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY.

The Asian Development Bank [ADB], as its name implies, is a development financing institution. Its charter states that the bank's decisions are made on the basis of economic considerations, with no reference to the political character of member countries.

This is a laudable ideal, to be sure. In practice, however, the bank has had difficulties to stick to its position. The bank sometimes has to bend its rules under the pressure of the tank, thus making a mockery of its charter. If the ADB is criticized for its inconsistency, it only has itself to blame.

When the bank's board of governors met earlier this week in Vancouver, it found itself stuck in a dilemma of its own making. This time it was the resumption of loans to Communist China, whose loans approved by the bank were suspended when tanks rolled into the Tiananmen Square in June, 1989.

Li Guixian, a member of the ADB Board of Governors who attended the meeting as Peking's chief delegate, fired a few sharply-aimed rounds with ammunition provided by the bank itself. He says: "The ADB is an economic institution and should not be influenced by politics."

Li, governor of the People's Bank of China, was rather right in re-stating the ADB's charter. One thing left unstated, however, was the fact that Peking's admission into the bank in 1986 was a decision exactly "influenced by politics."

Five years ago, the ADB bent over backwards to accommodate Communist China at the expense of the Republic of China—a founding member and one in good standing. Succumbing to Peking's political pressure, the ADB decided to relegate the Republic of China to a

lesser status under the name of "Taipei, China," over vigorous protests from the country.

It is ironic that Li should now be irate and gripe about the ADB's playing politics. We can understand his concern and desperation, though.

Mainland China, after Tiananmen, has been strapped for funds due to the economic sanctions imposed by the West. Two ADB loans, totaling U.S. \$137.5 million for the construction of a bridge in Shanghai and a railroad in Kwangtung, were suspended.

But Li, if patient enough, need not worry. The ADB is juggling politics and economics all the time.

Separation of politics from economics is a myth. It is hard to draw the line between the bank and the tank.

Philippine Officials Pledge To Solve Boat Issue

OW2804213891 Taipei International Service
in English 0200 GMT 28 Apr 91

[Text] A number of high-ranking officials from the Philippine Government who are currently visiting Taiwan stated on Saturday that they pay great importance to the issue of ROC [Republic of China] fishing boats currently being detained by the Philippines. They said that a meeting of high officials will be held and there should be means to solve the issue within a week.

The ROC's Council of Agriculture warned on Saturday though that if the Philippines does not show sincerity in solving the problem, the ROC will put economic, diplomatic, and agricultural pressure on the Philippines. Currently, 11 ROC fishing boats have been detained by various countries around the world, but seven are in the hands of the Philippines. The council said that most of the seven were crossing international waters when they were detained by the Philippine Navy.

The deputy secretary general of the Philippine President's Office, when arriving in Taiwan on Friday, said that the Philippine Government is paying close attention to the situation and hopes to find a way to solve the problem within seven days.

Premier Meets South Korean Military Delegation

OW3004113991 Taipei CNA in English 0914 GMT
30 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 30 (CNA)—Premier Hao Po-tsun said that the Republic of China [ROC] and South Korea are both staunch opponents of communism, and that without their efforts in defense of freedom and democracy, Asia and the Pacific region might not be able to preserve peace and prosperity.

Hao made the remarks while receiving Monday a South Korean delegation led by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Chong Ho-kun.

Hao said the ROC and Korea share the goals of democracy and a free market, both of which are essentially incompatible with the communist credo. Even if the ROC increases contacts with communist countries, it does not mean that Taipei has changed its stalwart anti-communist stance, he emphasized.

Hao said that he hoped the close Sino-Korean military relations can be strengthened further.

Gen. Chong Ho-kun arrived in the Republic of China Monday for a four-day visit.

The Korean military leader and his five-member entourage also called on Defense Minister Chen Li-an, and Chief of the General Staff Chen Shen-ling Monday. They will visit Republic of China military and economic organizations before leaving May 2.

Multiple Entry Visas To Be Issued to Japanese

OW3004113691 Taipei CNA in English 0841 GMT
30 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 30 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] will grant one-year multiple entry visas to Japanese citizens starting May 1, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced Tuesday.

The ministry has authorized the Association of East Asian Relations (AEAR) offices in Tokyo, Osaka and Fukuoka to issue multiple entry visas to Japanese passport holders intending to visit Taiwan. The Japanese visitors can stay up to 15 days each time.

AEAR has represented ROC interests in Japan since the two countries suspended diplomatic relations in 1972.

Taipei hopes that Tokyo will reciprocate its goodwill measure and resume its earlier 72-hour-visa-free-entry treatment to ROC citizens, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The move is also part of ministry efforts to simplify visa procedures to promote international tourism and related industries here, the officials said.

The ministry eased visa application procedures for prospective visitors from nine countries, including France, Belgium and Austria, last December. It also began to issue one-year, multiple entry visas to Fiji and Grenada passport holders March 1 based on the principle of reciprocity. The two countries have granted visa-free entry to ROC citizens.

Oman Representative Office Expected in Taipei

OW0105110591 Taipei CNA in English 0821 GMT
1 May 91

[Text] Taipei, May 1 (CNA)—Oman has decided to open a representative office in the Republic of China [ROC]

and officials from that Middle Eastern country will come here this month to discuss the opening of such an office, sources said.

Oman first expressed such a desire when it participated in the 1990 Taipei Import Fair sponsored by the China External Trade Development Council. Fifteen Omani firms attended the exhibition.

Trade ties between the two countries will be further strengthened after the planned office is inaugurated, local business leaders predict.

ROC nationals have had difficulties applying for Oman entry visas because of the lack of diplomatic links between Taipei and Oman, even though the ROC has officers stationed there.

Oman exported U.S.\$414.1 million worth of products to Taiwan in 1990 while importing Taiwan products valued at U.S.\$16.1 million, leaving a trade imbalance of U.S.\$398 million.

Taiwan's major export items include fertilizers, cement, vegetables, and medicines; the bulk of imports from Oman are crude oil, machinery, meat, and plastic products.

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